FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 JULY 1985

Lebanon

Two local residents were killed and two IDF soldiers were wounded by a car-bomb explosion in the southern border strip early 31 July, Jerusalem radio reported. Beirut radio said the "heroic" operation was carried out by a suicide driver belonging to the national resistance. Meanwhile, violent clashes erupted across the Muslim-Christian combat lines in Beirut during the night of 30 July, according to Beirut radio. As for the reported arrival of Soviet-made tanks in West Beirut, the Amal movement's military office stated that they have been entrusted to the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade to promote the plan to gather heavy weapons, the radio noted. Sources cited by the Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon indicated that Amal received almost 50 Syrian T-54's on 30 July.

In a political development, former President Sulayman Franjiyah announced that he will meet shortly with Lebanese forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah, Beirut radio reported, noting that Franjiyah had just returned from talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Amal leader Nabih Birri, and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt.

Arab Summit

Saudi Arabia will attend the emergency Arab summit conference in Casablanca, according to the Kingdom's information minister cited by Riyadh radio. Meanwhile, a PDRY Foreign Ministry statement carried by Aden radio criticized the "hasty" Moroccan call for a summit in the absence of Arab unanimity and of agreement on an agenda, stressing that there is "no use" in holding such a summit, which could lead to further divisions in Arab ranks.

Israel

A curfew was imposed on Nabulus following the murder of an 'Afula resident there, IDF radio reported.

In another development, prime Minister Shim'on Peres said calls for attacks on PLO headquarters are unnecessary and Israel will deal with attackers from Jordanian territory as called for, according to IDF radio. Peres' remarks followed Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon's remarks cited in *THE JERUSALEM POST* that terrorist headquarters now being set up in Jordan should not be immune to Israeli attack.

Meanwhile, Defense Ministry officials denied that Israel has already agreed to join the Strategic Defense Initiative research program, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the issue is still under consideration.

Iran

A bomb exploded in a public telephone booth opposite a bank in Tehran, killing three and injuring five, Tehran radio announced.

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'Arafat on Syria, 'New Assassins,' U.S. Contacts

PM301510 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 3, 5

[Part two of interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpts] Nafi': You have frequently called for an Arab summit conference but no such conference has been held. In your view, who specifically is responsible for obstructing such a conference, and why?

'Arafat: Syria.

Nafi': Who else, in addition to Syria?

'Arafat: I say Syria, Syria, Syria, and 10 times Syria. Who can accept such blackmail from Syria?

Nafi': You have said more than once that you would not reach the point of no return with Syria and that if you left Syria through the door you would return to it through the window. Do you still hold out any hope of mending the rift with Syria?

'Arafat: Yes, that is still my position. Of course, I am committed to implementing the PNC resolutions. I am by nature an advocate of working to clear the Arab atmosphere. So how could I refrain from working for that objective?

Nafi': Does that mean that there is some kind of dialogue between you and Syria?

'Arafat: There is a dialogue through intermediaries.

Nafi': But on what basis would you return to Syria after what the Syrian regime did to you personally, to all the PLO institutions, to Palestine legitimacy, and to the Palestinian masses? On what basis would you return to Syria?

'Arafat: It would be on the basis of Arab resolutions. This is neither a beard kissing exercise nor a joke. There are no compromise solutions. We insist on independence of Palestinian decisions.

Nafi': What do you think of the wave of terrorism now sweeping the region?

'Arafat: When talking about terrorism we must state that there is an attempt to impose new political realities on the region through terrorism, exactly like what happened at one stage in history when the assassins led by Hasan al-Sabah and others tried, during the crusade wars, to impose certain political realities through what was then called terrorism. The strange thing is that historically the assassins then and now came from the same area with the aim of spreading terror and anxiety in our Arab region. The blackmail is continuing and the culprits are the new assassins in the region. It would be most dangerous to respond to that terrorism at any time. Of course I must here point out that Israel is trying to confuse terrorism with armed struggle waged by any people against occupation or hostile forces. Europe's mistake is that it is confusing armed struggle with terrorism. Some Arab circles are doing the same thing. Israel and some Arab forces are deliberately confusing the two in order to be able, through terrorism, to implement their designs and terrorize the entire region. Regrettably we notice that this terrorism is negatively affecting some Arab rulers and Arab forces. What is happening in Lebanon is terrorism by these new assassins against the Lebanese people.

Nafi': What do you mean by the new assassins?

'Arafat: The new assassins are the Arab forces that are exploiting the current Arab situation in the same way their ancestors did during the crusade wars in the days of Saladin. They exploit the Arab situation to sow their terrorist venom and continuously blackmail the Arab nation.

Nafi': In your view, how could that kind of terrorism be confronted?

'Arafat: We should have the courage to confront it. This is one of the Arab nation's battles. Saladin did not give in to the terrorism of the assassins. He resisted them. They made six attempts on his life and finally managed to inflict a fatal wound on him.

Nafi': Are you willing to attend an international conference on combating terrorism and to submit to it your theory on armed struggle?

'Arafat: Of course. We have a complete theory. We are against any operations aimed at civilians even if they are our enemies.

Nafi': How do you assess the hijacking of the U.S. airliner and the taking of hostages?

'Arafat: It had two aims: to cover up the crimes they committed in the camps war and to get paid, and that is what did happen. An Arab state got paid and a Lebanese organization got paid.

Nafi': When was the last attempt on your life?

'Arafat: there have been many attempts but I handle them the same way I handle any of the constant incidents in the Palestinian revolution. Believe me, they do not shake me at all. He who wants to be a camelherder should have a wide gate. The Lebanese have a different proverb to this Arab one. They say he who wants to get drunk does not count his drinks.

Nafi': Who is behind these attempts to assassinate you?

'Arafat: The Israeli and Syrian intelligence services are behind the new assassins. These attempts are continuous. I want to say here that these attempts are not only aimed at me personally but also at a number of Arab kings and leaders. I tell them: It does not matter how I die as long as I die a Muslim [a Poem].

Nafi': What was Iran's attitude to the latest episode in the camps war?

'Arafat: The Iranian revolution has never suffered ideologically as it did during the last month of the camps war because those who waged that war used it as a cover.

Nafi': What is Amal's position in the Shi'ite context?

'Arafat: The Syrian and Israeli aim was to cause a war between the Shi'ites and the Palestinians but the clever attitude of the Palestinian revolution has turned it into a fight against the group calling itself Amal or against some of the Amal figures who are implementing a Syrian-Israeli scheme against the Palestinian camps. That is why Amal was officially given the Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah areas to form a Shi'ite canton in the south from which, Nabih Birri said, no military operations against Israel would be allowed. At the same time he is attacking and disarming the Palestinian camps in implementation of the Murphy-Al-Asad agreement, which I refer to as "camp Murphy."

Nafi': Let us talk about the two superpowers. The U.S. moves are at least clear but I want to ask about the recent Soviet position. Do the Soviets simply insist on an international conference without objecting to current moves?

'Arafat: The Soviets object to anything not done through an international conference with their participation. That clearly is the Soviet position.

Nafi': What about the Soviet position on the camps war?

'Arafat: The Soviets were against what happened in the camps. They sent the Syrian leadership two messages to that effect. Hafiz al-Asad was officially informed of these two messages.

Nafi': How do you explain the Communist Parties' opposition to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

'Arafat: The Soviet Union has so far not said that it approves the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Nafi': Has it announced disapproval of the agreement?

'Arafat: Officially it has announced neither approval nor disapproval of the agreement.

Nafi': Will you be visiting Moscow?

'Arafat: No, but some Palestinian officials from our leadership have recently visited Moscow. The latest visits were by PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf) and Executive Committee member Muhammad 'Abbas (Abu Mazin). The exchange of visits between us has not stopped.

Nafi': Regarding the recent contacts with the United States, such as King Husayn's recent visit and his meeting with President Reagan, are there any signs of change in the U.S. attitude?

'Arafat: As far as I am concerned, I have seen nothing yet. I am not one of those who build sand castles. I deal with issues and causes. I am not impressed. I say that neither the Americans nor the Israelis nor anyone else will give the Arab nation anything as long as the Arabs are divided. "God does not change people unless they change themselves." The situation is as clear as daylight to me.

Nafi': How will the Palestinians who will participate in the dialogue with the United States be chosen?

'Arafat: If there are going to be Palestinian names then they must be chosen through me and be a decision from me, but so far we have not agreed on them.

Nafi': Have some names been chosen and submitted to the American side?

'Arafat: No, No, No, I do not submit anything to the American side. Let this be known. When that matter is decided there will only be one decision by me. I will say: This is my delegation. Any meetings to be held should be held with it. There have been many distortions that should be put right. I am not in a hurry.

Nafi': What about the time factor?

'Arafat: Yes, the time factor is important but I do not look at it as a guillotine threatening the Palestinian people's aspirations and inalienable rights.

Nafi': Once again I ask: Are there any signs of change in the U.S. attitude?

'Arafat: I have already said specifically that there has been a change, but it is a change in the people's mood and the U.S. administration itself is still completely closed. My memory takes me back a little. I remember the case of the Egyptian ship Cleopatra, which the New York stevedores refused to load around 1960. All the Arabs rose in anger at the time but now Beirut gets besieged and massacres are committed in the camps but nobody lifts a finger. It is a catastrophe. The state of Arab fragmentation is lamentable.

PLO UN Envoy on International Conference

JN301813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1612 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Zuhdi al-Tarazi, PLO representative at the United Nations, has affirmed that the idea of convening an international conference on the Palestine question has gained further support and understanding. He added that the International Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People's (ICIRPP) talks with Security Council member states are intended to end U.S. opposition before the UN's forthcoming session.

In a statement to the Cairo newspaper *AL-AHRAM* today, he explained that the problem lies not only in convening this conference, but in how to achieve its goals. He also pointed out that there is international agreement that the Palestinian people should exercise their inalienable rights.

Brother Zuhdi al-Tarazi also touched on the U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, adding that the move toward the United States should not necessarily be a Jordanian-Palestinian move, but an Arab move. He also said that the United States is a principal party and that U.S. and Soviet presence at the international conference is a must.

At the end of his statement, he said that the main issue should first be dealt with in the Palestinian land under occupation, and then in the Arab homeland and the international arena. He added that the ICIRPP should begin work with PLO participation.

PLO Official Calls For Egypt's Return to League

JN310613 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Zuhdi al-Qidrah, head of the PLO office in Cairo, has said after his meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Usmat 'Abd al-Majid, that the coming Arab summit must seriously discuss Egypt's return to the Arab League.

PLO Official Interviewed on Recognition Problem

LD301142 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 30 (KUNA) — "The political move launched by the Palestine Liberation organization is not a new initiative to solve the Palestinian question but an attempt to implement what was provided for in decisions of the Fes summit on the issue," Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan was quoted here as saying.

The political move was also necessary in view of the deteriorating Arab situation and the prevailing differences, said Al-Hasan in an interview with the Kuwait *TIMES* newspaper Tuesday [30 July].

The Palestinian official said the PLO will intensify efforts for recognition by the Western world. He elaborated by saying "the next step will be to have the de facto recognition of the PLO converted into official recognition by Western states in general and the U.S. in particular."

Al-Hasan asserted that the PLO is the cornerstone of any future political move and that the formation of the Palestinian delegation for the dialogue with the U.S. is a PLO independent decision.

Concerning the possibility of a change in the American attitude towards the Palestinian question, Al-Hasan maintained that the American attitude would never be altered completely unless Washington changed its global policy and reassessed its stakes.

Al-Hasan, who is also chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Palestine National Council, blamed Arab (?embassies) in Western Europe and the U.S. for not coordinating their efforts to enlist international support for the Palestinian just cause.

Commenting on the joint Jordanian Palestine move, Al-Hasan said Jordan had learnt through experience that it cannot proceed without Palestinian people. He envisaged the move as a source of strength for both sides, saying "Palestinian could break through the camp of enemies by joining Jordan."

Further on Al-Hasan

GF301344 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1005 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Jul (WAKH) — Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Executive Committee member and chairman of the PNC foreign relations committee, has said that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement vitalized the PLO and opened all the international doors previously closed.

In a statement published here today Al-Hasan said that the current Arab situation does not permit the Palestinian resistance to carry out operations, as was the case in the days of late Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir during the war of attrition. He said that the Palestinian revolution adopts the policy of stages in its struggle in accordance with the principle of taking and demanding more. This is adopted through slogans aimed toward this end.

Al-Hasan asserted that it is not possible to deal with Zionism without using force, such force that starts with diplomacy and ends with the gun. He added that the Palestinian move through the convocation of the PNC and the Amman agreement foiled all plans that were, and are still, designed to ensure the death of the Palestinian issue. He said the PLO looks forward to attaining Arab solidarity and to making the national decision because the military balance with the Zionist enemy can only be attained through them.

He added that the Arab legitimacy is essential for Palestinian legitimacy and that the PLO calls for the summit for this reason. He stressed that the independent Palestinian national decision does not support revolting against the Arab decision. The PLO believes that the general position is not represented by the position of one country and that the nation is led through practice and not through claim. He said that the Arab masses follow whoever is competent, as was the case during the days of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

BAHRAIN

Al Khalifah To Attend Arab Summit Conference

GF310642 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jul 85 P 1

[Text] Bahrain will attend the Arab summit in Casablanca, Morocco, on August 7, well informed sources said last night.

H. H. the Amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, will be at the head of Bahrain's delegation, the sources added.

They said the amir was keen to solve inter-Arab differences and to create a unified Arab front to face the difficult circumstances in the Arab world.

Meanwhile Saudi Arabia's attendance at the summit was confirmed last night.

Saudi Information Minister 'Ali ibn Hasan al-Sha'ir said: "Saudi Arabia will attend the special summit called by King Hassan of Morocco as it aims at unifying Arab ranks which is a major goal of Saudi Arabia."

Many Arab leaders regard the presence of Saudi Arabia as a key factor for the success of any Arab summit.

The planned gathering convenes after lengthy debate. Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Lebanon had opposed a previous summit proposal for various reasons and Syria and Lebanon so far have indicated they will not attend the Casablanca meeting.

The majority of Arab states, however, are expected to take part.

Arab foreign ministers are to gather in Morocco on Monday and Tuesday two days before the summit.

King Hassan has said there are to be two items on the summit agenda: The Palestinian issue and the situation in the Arab world in general.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Policy Lines

LD301027 Kuwait KUNA in English 0909 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 30 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad was quoted here as saying Kuwait will continue to pursue its principled policies which stem from noble values of its constitution and will not be intimidated by terrorist crimes.

He asserted, in an interview to be published in Wednesday's edition of the Paris based *KUL AL-'ARAB* magazine, the recent criminal events in Kuwait will never deter the country's political course.

He said the recent terrorist acts in Kuwait are far from all Arab, Islamic and human values.

Shaykh Sabah said Arab summit conference is necessary to solidify and reunite the Arab ranks in order to confront current challenges.

But he stated that holding preparatory meeting by Arab foreign ministers is necessary for the success of the summit.

The deputy premier and foreign minister expressed concern over the situation of the Palestinian revolution, and called on comrades in arms to reunite and confront dangers of undermining their cause.

Calling on Lebanese factions to rid themselves of sectartian differences, Shaykh Sabah said all Lebanese should strive for restoring the stability of their country.

Asked about Kuwait's relations with the Eastern bloc and a reported missile purchase deal with the Soviet Union, Shaykh Sabah said Kuwait adopts a balanced policy with both Eastern and Western blocs. He added that Kuwait buys weapons from any source as long as that does not impose restrictions on freedom of their use.

On efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, Shaykh Sabah said his talks with Iranian officials were encouraging. However, few days following the visit to Tehran along with UAE Minister of State for External Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah, hopes to iron out differences between Iraq and Iran faded away, he said.

Shaykh Sabah underlined Kuwait's readiness to assist solving the conflict on the negotiating table, saying energies of Iraq and Iran should be saved to serve their people and arab and Islamic causes.

Chief of Staff Meets Omani Naval Commander

LD301712 Kuwait KUNA in English 1620 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 30 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Army Chief of Staff General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim Tuesday received commander of the Omani naval force, Navy Captain 'Abd al-Aziz ben Mahmud at the end here yesterday of a joint naval exercise. The meeting was attended by commander of Kuwait's Navy, Navy Commodore Habib al-Mil as well as commanders of Omani and Kuwaiti gunboats taking part in the exercise. A review was undertaken during the meeting of lessons derived from the joint scheme as well as its stages and advance preparations.

Last June, Kuwaiti gunboats undertook similar Navy exercises with Bahrain's naval force as part of joint exercises held by different Army branches in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Awqaf Official on Security of Pilgrims' Luggage

GF301834 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 29 Jul 85 p 4

[Report by Muhammad Sulayman al-Shamri]

[Excerpt] Muhammad Nasir al-Hamdan, under secretary for the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry, called upon the organizers of the Kuwaiti pilgrimage missions to discuss the importance of the detailed examination of the luggage and possessions of the pilgrims that belong to their mission, and asked them to refrain from transporting luggage and belongings which have not been searched.

Al-Hamdan warned the organizers of the missions not to permit secret or known leaflets, whether they deal with political or other issues. He also warned against permitting clothes or equipment that are more than necessary and which are not required by a pilgrim during his pilgrimage trip, excluding pilgrimage booklets and copies of the Koran.

This was stated during the important meeting held yesterday by the supreme pilgrimage committee at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and which was chaired by the ministry's under secretary, Nasir al-Hamdan. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Rahman al-Faris, assistant under secretary to the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs for pilgrimage and Awqaf affairs; Dr Kamal al-Zanati, head of the Kuwaiti medical mission; directors of departments at the ministry who are members of the pilgrimage committee; and all the organizers of the 60 Kuwaiti pilgrimage missions.

Al-Hamdan said that the organizers of the missions should stress to the pilgrims accompanying them the importance of handing over their belongings and luggage to the organizers of the missions one or two days prior to their departure so that they can be searched by the organizers of the missions in the presence of the owners of the luggage. The luggage will then be closed and labeled to show the name of the owner, the number of his room in Medina or Mecca, and the name of the mission and its address. This is to return the luggage in case it is lost or so that it can be carried to the pilgrims' rooms by the service personnel accompanying the missions.

OMAN

Sultan Meets with Visiting UAE President

GF301652 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id today met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan — who is currently visiting the country — at the UAE president's residence at the Al-Husn Palace in Salalah. During the meeting, they held amicable talks on mutual concerns.

Ambassador to Britain on Gulf Problems

LD310928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0759 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] London, 31 Jul (KUNA) — Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn Ali, ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to Britain, said that the only states which are suffering as a result of the Iraq-Iran war are the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] member states and the two combatant states. In an interview with KUNA at the end of Omani Week held here last week, Ibn Ali said the other countries of the world are benefitting directly or indirectly from the Iraq-Iran conflict. He drew attention to the fact that there is not a need for more initiatives aimed at stopping the war, but there is a need for political will and decision by officials in the Iranian Government to stop it.

With regard to the Straits of Hormuz and the Iranian and international threats to this strait, the Omani ambassador said the countries of the Arabian Gulf and Iran benefit from this vital strategic waterway, and we take threats to this strait seriously. However, he doubted that the Iranians intend to close the strait because closure would mean halting Iranian oil exports through this vital waterway and would be an economic tradegy as far as Iran is concerned.

In reply to a question about whether there is a joint Gulf agreement to protect the security of the Strait, the Omani diplomat said there is no such agreement. He pointed out that his country spends 60 percent of its naval defense budget on protection of the Strait. He expressed hope that the Gulf states will reach joint agreement on protection of the security of the Strait of Hormuz. He called on GCC member states to help his country protect the strategic waterway, and said Omani oil is not exported through the Strait of Hormuz but through the Arabian Sea, while most exports — petroleum and non-petroleum — of the Gulf states go out through this vital waterway. He reaffirmed that, in the event of closure of the Strait, Oman will not be greatly affected, but the Gulf states will be. He pointed out that protection of the Strait is the responsibility of the states of the Arabian Gulf.

The Omani ambassador denied the existence of a joint defense agreement between the Sultanate of Oman and Britain, but he said that there is an agreement entitled "Memorandum of Understanding" signed between the two countries in 1982. According to this agreement an Omani-British joint commission was established. It aims at consolidating cooperation and bilateral relations. The ambassador also denied the presence of British troops on Omani territory. But he said there are British advisers in the Omani Armed Forces but this is not a strange phenomenon; in fact it indicates the depth of British-Omani relations. He pointed out that there is nothing wrong in benefitting from the expertise of the advanced states in various spheres, particularly the military field. He stressed that his country's chief aim in bringing experts into Oman is the development of the capabilities of the members of our armed forces in the sultanate. He said this cannot be achieved without employing British advisers, especially because the Omani Army trains on Western military hardware. He strongle denied the presence of British military bases in Oman and described such reports as unfounded. He said military commanders from the GCC states have visited Omani military bases and have seen for themselves that British military bases do not exist in the country. He praised Omani-British relations and described them as historic and special. He pointed out that Britain's exports to Oman last year totalled about 157 million Omani riyals, and Oman's exports to Britain during the same period totalled 90 million riyals.

With regard to the recent joint Omani-Kuwaiti military exercises, the ambassador said the importance of such exercises lies in the development of the capabilities of the armed forces of the two countries. It is recalled that the Kuwaiti Navy and the Omani Navy concluded joint exercises with live ammunition in Kuwaiti territorial waters last Monday. The ambassador said contacts between the states of the Gulf region cover all aspects, including the military sphere.

Regarding his country's relations with the PDRY, the ambassador said the Government of Oman is satisfied with bilateral relations and is trying to develop them. He confirmed that the governments of the two countries have decided to appoint nonresident ambassadors in both countries as a first step and said there are continuous contacts currently going on between the two countries. In this connection he praised the efforts of the State of Kuwait and the UAE and said: "Had it not been for these efforts, relations between us and the PDRY would not have reached this level."

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia to Attend Emergency Arab Summit

GF301158 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Answering a question by SPA correspondent on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's position toward the convocation of the emergency Arab summit conference in Casablanca, His Excellency Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will attend the emergency Arab summit conference which His Majesty King Hassan II called, so long it is designed to close the ranks of the Arab nation — which is one of the main goals of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Paper Supports Emergency Summit

GF300930 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From press review]

[Excerpt] The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* commented editorially on the emergency Arab summit due to be held in Morocco in August. The paper said: Despite the political differences among the Arab leaders about some of the developments and about the unanimous political action to be adopted to reinforce the positive aspects of the Palestinian struggle and bolster the PLO efforts, Arab solidarity requires the unification of Arab ranks in order to clarify views on new developments in the Arab arena. Among these issues is the tragic camps war that took place in May and June. The Arab political and moral commitment to support the Palestinian issue and the PLO in accordance with the strategy concluded at the 1974 Arab summit requires revision and clarification in order to ensure the safety of the PLO and to ensure its struggle for the rights of the fraternal Palestinian people. The paper added: For these reasons we reiterate support for the convocation of the emergency Arab summit which was set for 7 August in Casablanca in the Moroccan kingdom.

'UKAZ Editorial on Space Constraints on Pilgrims

PM301120 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 26 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "No Discrimination in Serving the Pilgrimage"]

[Text] The kingdom is continuing to exert intensive efforts, marshal its facilities, and mobilize its resources to serve those who come from the four corners of the world to perform the pilgrimage rite.

The country spares no efforts to facilitate the pilgrims' mission and to enable them to perform their spiritual rites in comfort, security, and reassurance. It strives to provide all the services and needs that will help the pilgrimage guests to perform the holy rites with total satisfaction and to devote themselves to worshipping in a pure spiritual atmosphere in which they can divest themselves of mundane worries and life's preoccupations.

Pilgrimage is a holy duty for every Muslim and a cornerstone of Islam. The hearts of believers in all parts of the world and every corner of the globe crave to perform this duty in the vicinity of God's holy house which God has made a secure meeting place for the people, a place in this good land, the receiver of inspiration and the launching point of the eternal message.

This country is anxious to preserve the holy character of this rite and provide for this gathering of the faithful, which is the biggest Islamic gathering, means of comfort and an atmosphere of security and reassurance, making it possible to realize the sublime objective of pilgrimage and prevent confusion between performing the rites and any other objectives that may not agree with the holiness of this duty or divert its sentiments and ceremonies from their religious sources and Islamic spiritual and religious objectives.

This country, which receives God's guests every year, spares no efforts to develop and improve the pilgrimage services year after year and to provide all Muslims with an opportunity to perform this duty. It mobilizes its resources, capabilities, and various organs to ensure the comfort of pilgrims and satisfy their needs in the best possible manner, whether with regard to accomodation, transportation between the various holy sites, providing food and drink, or offering the best guidance, security, and other services.

These good efforts which the country exerts in the service of the comfort of God's guests do not differentiate or discriminate between one race and another or one color and another because all are equal in Islam. "Devoutness is the only criterion of preference between Arab and Persian." [Prophet's maxim] This is not a matter of resources to meet the needs of this vast gathering of pilgrims but primarily of how many of these large number of pilgrims the holy places can accomodate.

Despite the availability of resources and preparations to receive hundreds of thousands of God's guests, it is impossible to change the geographic nature which God the almighty, be praised, created for the performance of rites and pilgrimage.

In the light of this fact it is impossible to give the opportunity for hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from a certain country to be

received here at the expense of Muslims who wish to perform the pilgrimage from another Islamic country. This is a most fundamental rule of equality and justice in Islam and a principle of humanitarian dealing with children of the Islamic nation.

PDRY

Foreign Ministry Rejects Emergency Arab Summit

GF301842 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry made the following statement to ANA:

The imperialist circles continued their conspiratorial activities to disturb the Arab atmosphere and create further divisions in order to weaken the Arab ranks. The PDRY always affirmed its principled and firm stance on the fateful Arab causes, foremost of which is the liberation of Arab territories and the restoration of the legal rights of the Arab Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, particularly their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their ancestral lands.

It is necessary to mention here that following the Zionist attack on the Lebanese and Palestinian people in the summer of 1982 and the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli enemy's forces, the presidents of the two parts of Yemen made a joint proposal by calling on the convention of an extraordinary summit to confront the Zionist attacks backed by U.S. imperialism on fraternal Lebanon. This call came to affirm the necessity of joint work for the unity of Arab ranks in confronting the grave threats faced by our Arab peoples due to the continuation of the policy of conspiracy and aggression practiced against them by imperialism and Zionism. This necessitated rising to a level of joint responsibility in order to confront these threats.

The hasty Moroccan call to hold an extraordinary summit on 7 August in light of an absence of Arab unanimity and lack of arrangement and prior agreement on the possible issues to be raised before such a summit raises various questions and might lead to further division and deterioration in the Arab ranks instead of maintaining them.

Being aware of the importance of any Arab summit and its historic responsibility before our Arab peoples, the most important of which is the strengthening of Arab solidarity to confront threats against their sovereignty and national choices, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause, the PDRY reaffirms its abidance by the Arab agreement called the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fes summit and totally objects to anything that touches this agreement or the implementation of any plans that cannot lead to a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The PDRY sees that there is no use in holding an extraordinary summit and calls on a good and complete preparation for a routine Arab summit and to ensure its success to serve the unity of Arab ranks and the victory of the just Arab national cause.

Chairman Receives Mongolian Delegation

GF300450 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received the Mongolian party delegation led by Comrade Chingel, a member of the Central Committee and secretary of the political and organizational department of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]. During this meeting, he conveyed a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, concerning relations between the two friendly parties and countries and the horizons for their development to serve the two countries' common struggle goals and the interests of the two people.

The brother secretary general paid tribute to the level of struggle relations between the two countries referring to his visit to Mongolia last year and his meetings with Comrade Batmonh, which contributed toward developing bilateral relations that are continuously expanding. He valued Mongolia's stand of solidarity with the struggle of our people for building a new life under the leadership the YSP and its solidarity with our Arab people's issues, especially our Arab Palestinian people's struggle against imperialist and Zionist plots and their just cause. He stressed that Mongolia's revolutionary experiment and struggle march are known to the members and cadres of our party and to our people. He said that we take pride in the struggle relations between our two countries.

Military Spokesman on 'Bright Star-85' Excercises
NC301600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — Egypt's military spokesman said today that units from the Egyptian and U.S. Armed Forces will conduct joint military exercises here this summer. The exercises, known as "Bright Star-85," involve ground, sea, and air drills that will allow the participants to benefit from each other's experience. The military spokesman added that the U.S. forces are in Egypt by government invitation and will leave as soon as the exercises are over.

Ghali, Cambodian Foreign Ministry Official Confer
NC301514 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, July 30 (MENA) — Egypt reiterated its support for the struggle of the Cambodian people to realize their right to self-determination and choose their government without any foreign intervention. This came today during the meeting of State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali with the visiting secretary-general of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry.

The meeting also dealt with the various aspects of the Cambodian problem and Dr Ghali called for the necessity of the evacuation of all foreign troops from the Cambodian territory.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With Cairo Palestinian Leaders
NC301445 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, minister of foreign affairs, met today with the Palestinian leaders who live in Cairo. Afterward, PNC member Zuhdi al-Qidrah said that the delegation and the foreign minister reviewed the latest acts against the Palestinians in south Lebanon and in Beirut's camps. The discussion also dealt with several issues of interest to the Palestinian people.

Al-Qidrah added that Dr 'Abd al-Majid spelled out Egypt's position and called attention to efforts in support of the Palestinian cause. Al-Qidrah called on Arab countries to arrive at a common position and to discard political propaganda and slogans. These countries, he said, should investigate current conditions in the Arab world and examine the consequences of Egypt's absence from the Arab arena.

People's Assembly Delegation Leaves for Moscow
NC302043 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA) — The members of a People's Assembly delegation led by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the assembly's Foreign Relations Committee, left Cairo for Moscow this afternoon. They will be paying a 1-week visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet.

In a predeparture statement, Dr 'Abdallah said the visit falls within the framework of the parliamentary meetings held between the two countries. The purpose of the trip is to exchange opinions on international issues, with special emphasis on those affecting the Middle East. He added that the visit will also include a discussion of ways to strengthen economic cooperation. Parliamentary affairs and IPU activities will be examined as well.

The trip to Moscow by the Egyptian People's Assembly delegation is part of the exchange of visits between Egypt and the Soviet Union. This follows the decision to restore diplomatic relations, which stemmed from Egypt's desire to follow a balanced policy while maintaining constructive relations with the United States. A Soviet delegation visited Cairo on 2 July and discussed the signing of a 5-year trade agreement.

Finance Minister Departs for United States
NC310812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 31 Jul (MENA) — Dr Muhammad Salah al-Din Hamid, finance minister, left Cairo this morning for a 1-week visit to the United States.

Official Voices Support for Arab Summit
GF301434 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 29 Jul 85 pp 1, 17

[Dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] An adviser to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that the president supports the decision of Moroccan King Hassan II to fix 7 August as the date for the Arab summit conference. He said that Mubarak also thinks that the Arab acceptance of this summit will render the Arab image more favorable before the world. He continued: the Arabs will be able to show their friends and enemies that the Palestinian people's ordeal is the concern of all Arab countries regardless of their differing regimes and leaderships. Egypt supports this Arab summit even though it will not participate in it. Egypt also supports all Arab meetings aimed at uniting the Arab voice.

Mubarak's adviser added: The political leadership in Egypt is offended only by the Moroccan king's statements at his press conference the day before yesterday, in which he said that the emergency summit will not discuss the return of Egypt. A decision on this issue would have needed as much courage as that taken with regard to fixing the summit's date. He concluded his statement by saying that the Egyptian leadership fears an escalation in differences between Egypt and its Arab nation, not only outside Egypt but also inside it; the following slogan is becoming popular: As long as the Arabs renounce Egypt, Egypt will also repudiate the Arabs.

Daily Sees Israeli Contradiction on Violence
NC310830 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0535 GMT 31 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Contradition in the Israeli Government's Stands," *AL-AKHBAR* writes: While the Israeli Cabinet was meeting to consider increased security measures to confront the growing acts of violence in Israel and the occupied Arab territories, Israeli planes were mercilessly bombarding a Palestinian position in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley. The bombardment resulted in the deaths of many people, most of whom were women, children, or elderly. The paper adds: The call for this emergency Israeli Cabinet session followed strong pressure on the government in the wake of the recent murder of two Israeli citizens, for which three Palestinians were accused. Some Israeli officials have demanded that these palestinians be executed, and that legislation be enacted that would impose the death penalty on any who commit similar crimes.

AL-AKHBAR continues: Meanwhile, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has led a huge campaign to demand pardon for Jewish extremists who were convicted of committing terrorist acts against Palestinian Arabs living in the occupied Arab territories.

In conclusion, *AL-AKHBAR* asks: Don't these various stands reveal a large and very clear contradiction in the Israeli Government's behavior?

Weekly Opposes Detention of Islamic Groups

PM300910 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Jul 85 p 7

[Ahmad al-Suyufi article: "Arrests Will Solve No Problems; We Urge the President To Meet With Islamic Trend Leaders"]

[Excerpts] The security authorities last week arrested an Islamic trend group led by Islamic Guidance Society Chairman Shaykh Hafiz Salamah and Muhammad Shawqi al-Istambuli and another group totaling about 70 people.

The truth is that the continous detention of Islamic trend advocates by the security authorities will serve no purpose. Such detentions have never been in anyone's interest. They have neither benefited the government nor deterred the Islamic trend. The fact that must be faced is that there is an Islamic trend and it is foolish to deny its existence. Furthermore, the Islamic trend has certain demands and it is in nobody's interest to ignore these demands.

I believe that the government's curse, which fell on Shaykh Hafiz Salamah, did so when he decided to stage a peaceful green procession to Al-'Urubah palace to relay the voice of Egypt's Muslim masses to the Egyptian president and to tell him that the masses want implementation of nothing other than God's law. Deep down I was against the procession idea but, regardless of that, I believe that the authorities should have handled that idea in a manner different from the media line of terror and accusations. The authorities should have taken into consideration the fact that the people advocating that idea thought that the voices of the multitudes who want the Islamic Shari'a implemented are not reaching the president and wanted to make sure that he heard these voices and learned the truth, rather than relying on incomplete and unaccurate reports. The authorities should have welcomed and protected the procession because that would have been the most splendid demonstration and confirmation of democracy. The procession idea confirmed that the Islamic trend wanted to deal with the authorities through legal channels. They did not declare mutiny, disobey the ruler, or declare armed struggle. They simply wanted to stage a peaceful procession to convey certain convictions, on which we also have our own views, to the state's highest official.

Shaykh Hafiz Salamah called off the procession when he realized that, with the security authorities determined to prevent the procession, a clash was inevitable. The fact that Shaykh Hafiz Salamah backed down should have been a point in his favor as a man who cares about the country's interests and does not want bloodshed.

The whole matter could have been resolved with a meeting between Shaykh Hafiz Salamah and a top official such as the president of the republic. When a citizen sat down with the president the latter would ask him what he wanted and a cordial discussion would ensue between the two, which would eliminate all confusion and misundertanding. The pesident is entitled to object to what a citizen asks. He can explain his reasons for such an objection. What is important is that there should be a calm and friendly dialogue that brings out all the facts.

I am confident that such a dialogue would be in Egypt's interest because the country is in dire need of every honest and clean hand. We want trust, security, and reassurance to prevail so that we wake up from our slumber, end our subservience, and resolve our crisis. The authorities should seize this opportunity to serve the country's interests. The govenment should not escalate the situation because detention and imprisonment of citizens is in nobody's interest. We hope that the president, who has taken several good initiatives in dealing with the opposition and with those who disagree with him, will respond to the appeals of the Islamic trend leaders who have repeatedly sought a meeting with him. The president has met with leaders of the various parties and trends except the Islamic trend, which represents a broad popular base.

Husayn Says Iraq To Attend Summit, Comments on War

LD310938 Kuwait KUNA in English 0853 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 31 (KUNA) — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn Wednesday announced that Iraq would attend the emergency Arab summit conference in Casablanca, Morocco on August seven. In an interview with Kuwaiti daily *AL-SIYASAH*, published here today, Saddam added that if conditions at the battlefront allowed, he would attend the summit personally.

The Iraqi president expressed belief that an amendment to the Arab League Charter allowing decisions by majority rather than unanimity, would be a practical step towards greater Arab understanding and unity.

On Iraq's relations with both Syria and Libya, Saddam said he wanted at least the minimum necessary relations with both countries to serve the Arab cause, "but their attitude precluded this." Iraq is not on good terms with the two countries and Baghdad and Tripoli severed diplomatic relations earlier this month when Libya announced that it agreed on a strategic cooperation with Iran, Iraq's foe.

The Iraqi leader expressed hope, however, that "both regimes will review their stands toward Arab issues not only towards Iraq..." He affirmed that Iraq is always flexible "but not to the point of weakness."

On Iraq-Iran war, which has continued for almost five years, the Iraqi president said the Iranian aim behind the war was to export the revolution to other states. He warned that Iran "wants to occupy the whole region and Iraq is fighting to prevent this." He said that a military victory for either side was "actually impossible," but noted that a defeat of the Iranians' aim would have the same effect.

The Iraqi president, however, renewed his country's willingness for peace with Iran, which has rejected all peace efforts to end the war. He stressed that the Iranians could not achieve anything by a protracted war.

Meanwhile, Saddam condemned the wave of terrorism in Kuwait, warning that it "will not necessarily end" if a solution to the Gulf war is found, pointing out that "this wave of terrorism can be foiled only once the aims and policy behind the war are foiled."

Ministers Confer With Visiting SFRY Official

JN301213 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) — Planning Minister Dr Samal Majid Faraj met with Jon Srbovan, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and vice chairman of the Yugoslav side to the joint Iraqi-Yugoslav committee for economic and technical cooperation, and the accompanying delegation here today. They reviewed technical cooperation relations between the two friendly countries and the prospects of promoting them.

Housing and Reconstruction Minister Muhammad Fadil Husayn also met with the SFRY official here today. The two sides reviewed cooperation in the field of construction and the work of the Yugoslav companies currently carrying out a number of construction projects in Iraq.

Reportage on Visit of Turkish Finance Minister

Al-'Uraybi Meets Alptemocin

JN301320 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1204 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) -- Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi met here today with Ahmet Alptemocin, Turkish minister of finance and customs, and his delegation currently visiting Iraq. They discussed ways to develop and promote cooperation in the economic and technical fields, especially oil issues and the second project to expand the pipeline that carries Iraqi oil across Turkish territory. They considered asking one of the companies that offered to implement the project to begin work.

Ramadan Receives Alptemocin

JN301605 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Ahmet Alptemocin, Turkish minister of finance and customs, in Baghdad today. They reviewed prospects for cooperation in business, trade, and services and ways to promote this cooperation in the interest of the two neighboring peoples. Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and the Turkish ambassador attended the meeting.

Pipeline Talks Begin

JN301619 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1448 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) — Iraqi-Turkish talks on implementing a second project to expand the oil pipeline that carries Iraqi oil across Turkish territory began here today. The Iraqi side was led by 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan, oil ministry under secretary, and the Turkish side by Mr (Folkman), minister plenipotentiary at the Turkish Foreign Ministry. The two sides reviewed details of the second expansion project and the terms concerning its implementation by an international company.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim [name and title as received]; the director general of the General Corporation for Oil Projects; a number of oil specialists; and on the Turkish side by the director general of the Turkish (Kobathar) Company and a number of Turkish officials.

Ministers Meet Alptemocin

JN302010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met with Ahmet Alptemocin, Turkish minister of finance and customs and head of the Turkish side to the Iraqi-Turkish joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation, in Baghdad today. They discussed ways to promote bilateral economic ties in the service of the joint interests of the two neighborly peoples.

On another level, Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq received Turkish Minister Alptemocin and discussed with him cordial bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

Mahmud Sees Alptemocin, SFRY Visitor

JN301838 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud met today with Jon Srbovan, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and vice chairman of the Yugoslav side to the joint Iraqi-SFRY committee for economic and technical cooperation, and his delegation. They reviewed the work of Yugoslav companies in carrying out Iraqi irrigation projects and ways to promote cooperation in terms of irrigation and agrarian reform.

The irrigation minister also met with Ahmet Alptemocin, Turkish minister of finance and customs, and his delegation and reviewed bilateral cooperation in irrigation and agrarian reform and ways to promote this cooperation in the interests of the two neighboring countries.

Oil Pipeline Agreement Signed

JN311039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA) — Iraq and Turkey here today signed an agreement on the second expansion project for the Iraqi oil pipeline crossing Turkish territory. The agreement was signed for Iraq by Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi, minister of oil, and for Turkey by Ahmed Alptemocin, minister of finance and customs who is currently visiting Baghdad. The agreement regulates matters relations to the amendment of the agreement signed by the two countries in 1973. It takes into consideration the pipeline's new capacities and the reciprocal obligations of both countries.

During their 2-day meetings, the two sides reviewed the final tenders that various international firms have submitted to both countries on the project. The two sides decided to make their final decision in the next few days and to sign the building contracts in August. The second expansion project will increase the Iraqi oil pipeline's capacity via Turkey from 1 million to 1.5 million barries per day. It is hoped that the project will be completed by the end of next year.

Baghdad TV Reports Mojahedin Actions in Iran

GF301327 Baghdad Television Service in Persian
0830 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] In the name of the heroic people of Iran, oh brave and Mujahedin-nurturing people of Iran, at the beginning of 2 weeks of resistance and overall objections against the election shows of the anti-national Khomeyni regime, one of the torture chambers of the criminal Khomeyni regime, which was operating as the propaganda headquarters in Azerbayjan Avenue, was attacked by the combatants of the Mojahedin-e Khalq.

At 0700 [0330 GMT] on Tuesday, 23 July, on the basis of previous reconnaissance and precise planning the Mojahedin-e Khalq combatants destroyed one of the headquarters of the mobilization mercenaries and the anti-masses committee bases at Azerbaijan Avenue. This brave attack was carried out using two powerful fanusi [name as heard] bombs and, as a result, the espionage headquarters of the mercenaries was destroyed. The brave Mojahedin-e Khalq members left the scene of the operation with the help of the brave people of this area after the operation and safely returned to their bases.

Communique 1,911 on Combat Action in War With Iran

JN301711 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,911, issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In all their trenches of honor and pride, our brave Armed Forces have celebrated the 30 July anniversary, which coincides with splendid victories over the enemies of freedom, progress, and peace. For the past 5 years our Armed Forces have been rubbing in the dust the noses of the greedy charlatans, Khomeyni and his gang, as well as their allies, the so-called Arabs.

The Iraqi people's fighters have always been, still are, and will always remain honest protectors of truth and virtue and defenders of the homeland's sovereignty and the happiness of its sons under the banner of Staff Marshal President Saddam Husayn, the symbol of our glory and the people's leader, may God preserve him.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. With its capable raids, our Air Force is enhancing our units' victories over the forces of evil and aggression. Today our Air Froce launched violent raids on enemy remnants east of Tigris, scoring direct hits and inflicting massive losses in life and equipment. Our planes returned safely to base after carrying out 64 combat missions.

2. In full coordination and cooperation with our land forces, our helicopter gunships continued their heroic operations over enemy units opposite our units in the IV Army Corps sector, the northern sector, and the East Tigris sector, pursuing the enemy's defeated remnants and inflicting the gravest losses on its equipment in 75 combat missions. Our helicopter gunships inflicted the following losses on the enemy:

a. Ten enemy bunkers destroyed.
b. Four boats destroyed.
c. An enemy troop concentration destroyed, killing or wounding all personnel.
d. One boat wharf destroyed.
e. An enemy group the size of an infantry column destroyed.

f. One hardware stockpile destroyed.
Having completed their missions, our helicoters returned safely to base.

3. Our forward formations east of Basra used artillery to pound enemy positions and engineering works, scoring effective hits. Our units in the same sector engaged an enemy patrol and a group of enemy personnel, killing five and forcing others to flee. Our units also destoryed one infantry position and one hardware stockpile.

4. In the central sector, our forces pounded enemy positions and troop movements inflicting heavy blows. Our forces killed six, wounded others, and destroyed two infantry positions and one hardware stockpile.

5. Two enemy boats attempted to advance toward one of our forward units in the East Tigris sector, but our forces opened fire, destroying the boats and killing their occupants.

6. Two hardware stockpiles were burned in the IV Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 July 1985

Delegate Denies Arms Obtained From South Africa

JN310828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0635 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] United Nations, 31 Jul (INA) — Iraq has strongly denied Iranian allegations that it has obtained flame throwers from South Africa. Iraq's representative at the United Nations conveyed a memo from the Iraqi Government to the UN Security Council affirming that these are false allegations. The memo explains that it is the Iranian regime that is cooperating with Israel to obtain military equipment to help it continue with the war.

The Iraqi representative said that the Iranian regime is trying to act as though it enjoys a certain degree of responsibility and respect for UN resolutions. He affirmed that the Iranian regime has a long record of violation of these resolutions.

Foreign Minister Receives USSR Official

JN291207 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received (Godian Vladimir Vektravich), deputy chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, at noon today. They discussed bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

The minister affirmed Jordan's adherence to the call for convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East under UN auspices to be attended by the parties concerned in the conflict and by the UN Security Council member states. He also explained the dimensions of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement based on the Fes summit resolutions and international legitimacy, which is represented by UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

(Vektravich's) visit to Jordan comes within the framework of consultations between the Jordanian and Soviet sides, which are held prior to the convening of the UN General Assembly session that will discuss a number of international issues, foremost being the Palestine question.

Al-Masri Sends Message to UN on Hospice Hospital

JN291422 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has called on the international community and international organizations to move immediately to halt Israeli measures to close the Hospice Hospital in occupied Jerusalem. In a message he sent today to the UN secretary general, Al-Masri said that the Israeli occupation authorities took a serious step today by forcing employees and patients to leave the hospital and by detaining some of them.

JORDAN TIMES Refutes Sharon, Rabin Statements

JN310605 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 31 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Sharon at it Again"]

[Text] Ari'el Sharon's call on the Israeli Government to order strikes against "Palestinian command posts" in Jordan may be dismissed simply as an expression of anger by the hawkish Herutnik in response to last week's killing of two Israeli teachers in 'Afula. But, unfortunately, the issue is not that simple, since we heard many such calls before and it was not only Sharon and people sharing his beliefs who voiced them. The present Israeli defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, echoed a similar sentiment last week when he alleged that the PLO had renewed its military presence in Jordan and directed guerrilla cells in the West Bank from here.

Last time Rabin uttered such words, he was made to remember that his party was not the Likud, and Arab attacks against Israelis stemmed from internal Palestinian resistance to the foreign occupation of their land and resources. Thus, the leaders of Israel had better stop blaming their problems on others, as they should start looking for the real cause of all their troubles in the very nature of their aggressive policies and practices. If they were truly looking for peace for themselves and their neighbours, as well as stability in the whole area, we always thought and said we would be the first to help them. Short of that, not Jordan, nor the Palestinians in the diaspora, nor any other Arab could stop the people under occupation from resisting the Israelis, their oppression and their colonisation of Arab land.

The killing of the two Israeli teachers in 'Afula is but a case in point of what we are saying. The Israeli police say they have detained three Arab teenagers suspected of murdering the two teachers. Have the police discovered, and already transmitted to Sharon and Rabin, that the alleged killers belonged to a resistance cell directed from Amman or any other Arab capital? Have they shown us, or the Israeli public, that the killing was the premeditated work of Arab resistance men, organised and executed by the PLO or any other Palestinian group outside it? And, considering that the Arab population in Israel moved in force to look for the then missing teachers, can the Israelis in any way claim that the murder was not an isolated incident in which no political or racist motives were involved?

It is evident from what we see and hear about the 'Afula case that Sharon and extremists like him are simply using the killing as an instrument to serve their own political ends. The former defence minister lays Zionist claims to Jordan in the first place, and then he is all out for sabotaging every peace effort towards an honourable Arab-Israeli settlement. He is picking on this country because it is leading the front for peace, even when people like him are making a daily habit of torturing and tormenting Arabs under his army's occupation, and when his country has for so many years made a mockery of all sincere and genuine attempts to solve the Palestinian problem.

We understand a madman like Sharon using threats and everything in his power to torpedo the peace effort. But we understand far less those other Israeli leaders, the supposedly more moderate ones, who are doing their damned best to fabricate any reason for fighting the Arabs. Surely, Rabin & Co. have not forgotten about the so many Israelis who called the Jewish terrorists of the West Bank their "best sons". Some of those Zionist loving fathers infest Shimon Peres' cabinet today, while others direct terrorist operations against the Arabs from Jerusalem, Qiryat Arba' and New York. Has any Israeli defence [minister] ever thought of bombing their command posts?

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Israeli Oppressive Measures

JN310825 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 31 Jul 85 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The Terrorism of Occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip"]

[Text] We must warn of the Israeli oppressive organs' massive mobilization aimed at pressuring the Arab citizens in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Israeli security forces and Defense Ministry are seeking the best methods to suppress Arab resistance in the occupied land.

Enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is calling for a return to deportation and expulsion measures, the destruction of houses, and the transfer of refugee camps to areas adjacent to the Jordan River to facilitate future expulsion of refugees.

Moreover, the economic situation in the West Bank continues to deteriorate and Israel is adopting an organized policy aimed at closing down national institutions such as universities, colleges, hospitals, and economic services. It is also oppressing the national institutions that contribute to the steadfastness of Arab citizens and express their identity.

Israel rejected terrorist methods inside the occupied land following the killing of two teachers near 'Afula and ordered its security and intelligence organs to infiltrate Arab circles. These measures are in themselves an invitation to the Israeli terrorist group to oppress the Arabs in the occupied land with a clear aim — to make life in the West Bank and Gaza Strip impossible.

This oppressive fever and the accompanying threats and hints of restoring the death penalty, as well as the suspect statements of senior Israeli officials, should draw the attention of Arab and world public opinion to what is taking place in the occupied land. This is because the Israelis have something up their sleeve and are seizing opportunities to complete the changing of demographic facts in the occupied homeland. It is the responsibility of Jordan and the PLO to reveal what is taking place and expose Israel's designs to all the Arab leaders who will be participating in the summit. Bolstering the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied homeland must be a firm dimension in the Arab policy so the Arabs will not one day awake to find that Israel has imposed new measures that will cost the Arab nation dearly.

The recent Israeli oppressive measures starting with the closure of national Arab establishments and ending with official statements that call for the expulsion of the citizens, the removal of refugee camps, and the use of collective punishment against the Arabs are suspect measures that deserve a revised stand. Such a stand would recognize our responsibility toward our kinfolk in the occupied homeland as they daily deprive the occupation of any peace. It would also remind the world of the Palestinian people's rights and the fact that Israel is an expansionist, occupying state in the Arab land.

AL-DUSTUR Criticizes New Israeli 'Terrorism'

JN310849 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 31 Jul 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "The New Fascist Onslaught"]

[Text] The Israeli authorities have used the murder of two Jewish teachers in the Janin mountains as a pretext to escalate the fever of popular and official terrorism against Arab citizens in various parts of the occupied territory. On the popular Jewish level, the settlers and the fascist Zionists have attacked Arab shops, houses, and properties in 'Afula, Nazareth, and elsewhere. They have also shouted slogans calling for killing all Arabs and expelling them from their homeland.

These barbaric attacks against our kinfolk in occupied Palestine have taken place with the blessings of and sometimes in coordination with the Israeli authorities, which provided the Zionist aggressors with the means of cover and protection. On the official Israeli level, the Israeli authorities have adopted various measures to terrorize the Arab citizens and tighten the noose on them by all means and methods. These authorities have formed what they call a special staff command entrusted with escalating terrorism and repressive measures, with intensifying the search, arrest, and storming campaigns, threatening to demolish houses and expell anyone who dares challenge the Israeli colonialism. Yesterday, the Israeli Council of Ministers appointed Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin as leader of a special ministerial team to discuss new means of torturing Arab citizens on the pretext of combating terrorism.

This new Israeli terroristic campaign was accompanied by fascist and extremist statements by ministers and senior officials in the Zionist entity. This proves that this terroristic campaign is not the result of an isolated incident such as the murder of the two teachers, especially since such a crime could happen anywhere in the world. However, this campaign is in response to a premeditated Israeli plan to confiscate Arab citizens' freedom and to tighten the grip on them in order to force them to leave their land as an easy morsel to the new fascists so that they can achieve the Israeli objective of annexing the Arab territory and expelling its inhabitants.

The strange thing in this new fascist trend threatening the security and stability of the Arab citizens in the occupied homeland is that it has come at a time when the Israeli politicians attempt to deceive the world of their desire for a just peace and coexistence with the region's peoples. It goes without saying that these terrorist Israeli measures undermine all hopes for peace and spoil the required atmosphere of the aspired and fruitful peace.

We squeeze the hands of our steadfast brothers in the occupied Arab territories and call on them to continue their determination and resolution against this new terroristic campaign. At the same time, we stress that Arab estrangement, splits, and differences are among the factors that have encouraged the Zionist monsters to torture our kinfolk in the occupied homeland. Therefore, it is time for the sincere Arab leaders to discuss this serious situation in the occupied territory and to urgently move in the international arena in order to put an end to Israel's barbaric way of dealing with the kinfolk there.

Al-Jumayyil Sends Message to Morocco on Summit

NC311159 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Diplomatic sources reported today that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil sent a written message to the Moroccan king last night. The note is in response to the monarch's invitation to participate in the emergency Arab summit. The source added that the president's message was sent to the Lebanese Embassy in Morocco, which will deliver it to King Hassan II. The note contains an explanation of Lebanon's attitude toward the summit, and of the reasons why it will not take part.

46 Syrian Tanks Distributed in Beirut

NC301455 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Security sources told us that many trailers have entered the Al-Awza'i area. These trailers contained 46 Syrian tanks which were distributed among the Al-Maramil, Al-Awza'i, and 'Ayn al-Muraysah areas.

The sources said that the Amal movement has cut both the Airport-Al-Awza'i and the Al-Sultan Ibrahim-Al-Awza'i roads.

The sources added that the trailers were manned by drivers and co-drivers and that a large ship was seen in Khaldah port unloading vehicles and unidentified men.

Security Sources on Tanks

NC301631 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] According to security sources, huge trailers delivered some 50 Soviet-made T-54 tanks to the Al-Awza'i-al-Maramil area this afternoon. Twenty of these tanks, together with all their crews and equipment, were later moved to 'Ayn al-Muraysah. A number of security sources have said that the Amal movement received these vehicles, while others have reported that the tanks were manned by Syrians. However, the jeep which led the tank column was seen to be flying an Amal movement flag.

The Central News Agency cited security sources as saying that columns of tanks and trucks carrying Syrian Army insignia were spotted while moving from the mountains to Al-Damur. The agency reported that the tanks were Soviet-made and were being transported on trailers. They may be headed for southern Lebanon.

Amal Statement on Tanks

NC301834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The Amal movement's military office outlines the following on the reported entry of tanks into Beirut:

Some of these tanks were moved from the Al-Biqa' to Beirut, while the greater number of them have been in Beirut for some time. Within the framework of a plan to gather heavy arms, these tanks were entrusted to the 6th Brigade. This operation was supervised by Lebanese Army Captains al-Khansa' and Nasrallah as well as Amal movement Captain Zaynu.

Birri Returns From Damascus, Resumes Contacts

NC301211 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The national union front [Jabhat al-Ittihad al-Watani] is still the focus of all attention. All the meetings center on following up the preparations for forming this front, which is expected to be declared on 6 August, as was indicated by Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt during their news conference in Al-Mukhtarah on Sunday.

The talks are continuing in the Syrian capital. They deal with the contents of the front's program in detail. Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, and former President Sulayman Franjiyah participated in these talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Nabih Birri returned to Beirut today and resumed his consultations. He received a telephone call from Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan. He also met with Brigadier General Lutfi Jabir and discussed security matters with him.

Birri on Sectarian System

NC301504 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Ministers Birri and Junblatt have concluded their talks in Damascus. Minister Birri has returned to Beirut, and Minister Junblatt has gone back to Al-Mukhtarah.

Birri said he will make no concessions regarding his demand that the sectarian system be abolished and that a democratic and nationalist Lebanon be created.

He added that the nationalist forces will outline the structure of the national union front on 6 August. This will be part of a national plan for a solution, and any dialogue that may be held will take place in accordance with it.

Karami Supports Establishing National Front

NC301920 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] After his meeting this evening with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Marwan Hamadah said that his visit was part of the effort being made by the committee asked to prepare for the establishment of the national union front. Hamadah added: Prime Minister Karami expressed his support for the establishment of the front as the proper framework for uniting all the forces that believe in an Arab and democratic Lebanon.

Franjiyah Returns From Damascus, Al-Asad Meeting

NC310734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah returned to Ihdin last night following a visit to Damascus. While there he met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other senior Syrian officials. He also met with Ministers Birri and Junblatt.

In a surprise political move, Franjiyah has declared that he will meet with Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, today.

Franjiyah Meets Lebanese Forces Head

NC311111 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Former President Sualyman Franjiyah received Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and As'ad Shaftari, member of the Executive Committee, at noon today. He also received former minister Michel al-Murr and Lebanese television Director General Michel Samahah.

Lebanese Forces-Franjiyah 'Reconciliation'

NC311311 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Attorney Karim Paqraduni has commented on the meeting in Ihdin between former President Sulayman Franjiyah and Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah. Paqraduni said: Today's meeting between Franjiyah and Hubayqah brought about the reconciliation of the Lebanese Forces and former President Sulayman Franjiyah. What we are now seeing is the true unification of the Christians.

Paqraduni declared: On this day, the uprising has achieved its primary objective, which was to actually unite the Christians. He revealed that the Vatican played a basic and important role in achieving this. In the messages he has sent since the end of 1984, the pope has personally emphasized the need for Christian unity. He placed special importance on reconciliation between the Lebanese Forces and former President Sulayman Franjiyah.

At a news conference held at noon today in the headquarters of the Lebanese Forces Information Department, Paqraduni said: We believe that the Vatican is our international forum, and the Lebanese Forces' only option and point of reference. He added: Damascus has welcomed and supported this step. Syrian officials view this reconciliation as one of the important events since 1975.

According to Paqraduni, former Minister Michel al-Murr paved the way for today's session. Al-Murr visited former President Franjiyah 15 days ago, and proposed the idea of a meeting with Hubayqah. Franjiyah approved the plan.

Phalangist President Elie Karamah Interviewed

NC311035 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 29 Jul-4 Aug pp 16-21

["Summary of interview" with Elie Karamah, president of Lebanon's Phalangist Party, in Arabic given "last week" to journalist Elie Rizqallah — place of interview not given]

[Text] [Rizqallah] What is your opinion about the trend of religious extremism which prevails in the Moslem community in Lebanon, and do you think it was influenced by the Iranian revolution?

[Karamah] This wave of religious fanaticism prevails in all the Moslem world, and not only in Iran or Lebanon. Naturally, it makes the Christians fear for their future and destiny, and is itself the catalyst of extremism among the Christians.

As to its reasons, I believe extremism stems from wars. For come to think of it, every extremist movement started at times of war or social deterioration.

I do not want to philosophize about Islam; however, I hope that those Moslems, and they are many, who have a high degree of education and culture will realize that should Lebanon come under the yoke of fanaticism and extremism, it will simply perish. Therfore, it is up to the Moslems to take a firm stand against extremism, in order to reassure the Christians, who would otherwise be suspicious of all suggested solutions, making understanding and entente very difficult.

[Rizqallah] How would you comment on the importance of Syria's role in Lebanon?

[Karamah] There is no doubt that Syria is still capable of finding a solution (to the Lebanese crisis), and proof to that is the present implementation in West Beirut of the security plan agreed in Damascus.

I hope Syria will succeed in achieving stability and reassuring the people about the possibility of finding a solution to their crisis, and that Syria will contribute to bringing the Lebanese war to an end.

[Rizqallah] Are you confident about this?

[Karamah] I have simply expressed a wish. I do not want to enter into details about Syria and the Palestinians. I just said that Syria is still capable of finding a solution, but not with a "push of a button", since there are factions on the Lebanese scene that are opposing it.

[Rizqallah] Allow me to begin this interview with a question to which I hope I will get an honest answer; namely, what is your response to the rumors that have circulated lately about the division or disintegration of the Phalangist Party, especially after the decisions on the role of deputies Edmond Rizq and Louis Abu-Sharaf, and Samir Ja'Ja', and later the "March 12 uprising"?

[Karamah] The Phalangist Party has most solid foundations, and despite what happened after March 12, all its institutions and apparatus are still going strong.

The party has gone through two critical periods. The first came immediately after the death of its founder, Pierre a-Jumayyil, and the second during the election of Al-Jumayyil's successor. But I can assure you that the Phalangist Party is not affected by the threats that it, or rather Lebanon and the Lebanese Christians, are facing.

The secret of the continuing activity of the party lies in the very necessity of its existence. The recent Bikfayya festival is proof of this, since all organizations of the party came from all parts of the country to participate in it.

However, there is no denying that something did happen within the party on March 12, something which can be attributed to the ten-year war and the party's "adolescence crisis", if I may call it so; which is the natural result of 50 years of party political development, in addition to the fact that some of our younger members have grown up in an era of arms-carrying. These people have become used to weapons, whose language is the only one they can understand.

But I would like to point out that we have not reached a point of no return, since both the party and the uprising leaderships are still loyal to the party principles. For the leadership of the uprising have come to acknowledge since March that the political trend they rebelled against, and which came after the abrogation of the May 17 agreement, is the only valid one.

As to the creation of new party organizations, which will in no way affect the party principles, this is only natural in order to give the younger members a chance to prove their capacities and worthiness and their power to assume political responsibilities and participate in the decision making.

Major changes were scheduled to take place within the party, which were delayed by the March 12 uprising, but the concerned committees have resumed their activities now that an agreement was reached between the Phalangist leadership and the executive council of the Lebanese Forces.

[Rizqallah] Would you tell us what the exact decisions concerning deputies Rizq and Abu-Shraf and Samir Ja'Ja' were?

[Karamah] In order to preserve the unity of ranks, the party political bureau has taken decisions which cancel the previous decision to dismiss Ja'Ja'. The decisions also grant full pardon to deputies Rizq and Abu Sharaf, who are free to apply anew to the leadership of the party.

Naturally, this does not mean that we are willing to put up with transgressions, but simply that we can consider them as aspects of the "crisis of development" I have talked about.

[Rizqallah] You are saying that the decision to dismiss Ja'Ja' from the party has been cancelled?

[Karamah] Yes, this decision was cancelled three months ago.

[Rizqallah] But it is said that President Amin al-Jumayyil himself urged you to dismiss Ja'Ja', Rizq and Abu-Sharaf. Indeed, that he interfered with the decisions of both the political bureau and the central council of the party...

[Karamah] These rumors are all fraudulent lies. President al-Jumayyil has never interfered with the decisions of the party. He has no political role in the party, and the decisions were taken independently of him. The decision to dismiss Ja'Ja', Rizq and abu-Sharaf was taken during an official meeting of the political bureau.

[Rizqallah] Because they had voted for Kamil al-As'ad?

[Karamah] Because they had gone against the party decision.

[Rizqallah] Had the Phalangist Party agreed to vote against Kamil Al-As'ad?

[Karamah] The party had taken a decision to vote in favor of Husayn Al-Husayni. But enough of that, it is all history now.

[Rizqallah] How then would you respond to the rumors that President al-Juammyil is the true president of the Phalangist Party?

[Karamah] President Amin al-Jumayyil has always been and remains a prominent Phalangist comrade. He was elected president of the republic because of his party commitments, his national struggle, and his successful political work.

The Phalangist Party respects the democratic game and one of our essential policies is to support the president of our republic.

Hence, our support of Al-Jumayyil has nothing to do with his being a Phalangist.

[Rizqallah] Will you resign from the presidency of the Phalangist Party when Al-Jumayyil's term comes to an end?

[Karamah] The Phalangist Party has democratic bases and principles formulated by its late founder Pierre Al-Jumayyil, according to which a party president is elected (or re-elected) every three years. Since I have been elected party president to continue Pierre al-Jumayyil's term, elections will be held when this term is over. If I am re-elected, I shall assume my responsibilities for three full years, even if President Al-Jumayyil's term is over by then.

[Rizqallah] Would you say that the Christian presence in Lebanon is endangered today?

[Karamah] The Christian presence is no longer endangered now that the military and security forces of the Phalangist Party have merged with the Lebanese Forces. But before this merger, the Christian presence faced a agreat danger as a result of the division of ranks. And the more divided the Christians were, the more their presence was threatened.

Let me give an example of this. The losses which the Christians suffered in the mountains, Iqlim, the Al-Kharrub Al-Zahrani region and the villages east of Sidon were all a result of the multiplicty of Christian politices and different points of view of behalf of the Christian leaders. But now that the Christians are reunited, all fears for their continued presence have dissipated.

I believe that solidarity between the president of the republic, the Lebanese Front, the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces constitutes the essential guarantee for the Christian presence. Once these four institutions agree, no danger can threaten the Christians, even in the face of the foreign game and the conspiracy against them.

In fact, there was complete coordination between the president of the republic, the Phalangist Party, the Lebanese Forces, the Lebanese Front and the other Christian leaderships during the Israeli withdrawal, in order to prevent the strife and massacres Israel was wagering on, and this coordination did prevent strife in the period immediately after the withdrawal. What happened later was not of our doing and contrary to our will.

I blame the division in the Christian ranks for all that happened then. It is this division alone that proviked all that the Christians in 'Alayh, Al-Shuf the Iqlim, Al-Zahrani, eastern Sidon and Jazzin have suffered.

[Rizqallah] In view of this, do you have a plan to reunite the Christian ranks by enlarging the Lebanese Front?

[Karamah] I consider the understanding between the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces as a first and essential step toward the unification of the Christian ranks, in addition to the friendship and understanding that characterize our relationship with Minister Camille Sham'un in the context of the Lebanese Front.

The unification of the Christians will be achieved through the Lebanese Front, where the Lebanese Forces still enjoy a major role. Once the Forces participate again in the meetings of the Front, a huge progress will be achieved toward uniting the Christian ranks.

We do not want any party or political individualism in making major vital decisions. Consequently, we have been careful to have only one Phalangist representative in the constitutional committee. It is out of the question to allow the Phalangist Party to have the monopoly of the Christian decision.

[Rizqallah] Have you tried to contact Raymond 'Iddih and former President Sulayman Franjiyah, both of whom are prominent Christian leaders?

[Karamah] We have not issued a veto against anyone, and least of all against Franjiyah and 'Iddih. All former members of the Lebanese Front are also invited to return to it, with the same freedom they enjoyed when they chose to leave it.

The Lebanese Front is making contacts with a number of individuals, but I prefer not to name these until the results of the contacts are clear.

[Rizqallah]Some Christians fear that President Al-Jumayyil will be the last Christian president in Lebanon...

[Karamah] I do not think so, and God willing, President Al-Jumayyil will continue his term till the end.

Part from some covert hints on the part of certain extremists, no one has opposed the appointment of a Christian to the presidency of the republic.

Consequently, I stress the necessity of the unity of Christian ranks, because as long as the Christians are united, the president of the republic will remain Christian.

A Christian president is the major guarantee for the Christian presence in Lebanon, and nothing will make us give up this guarantee.

[Rizqallah]Should a Christian-Moslem meeting in Damascus be called for, would you join it?

[Karamah] We have absolutely no objection to such a meeting. We are open to everyone and willing to negotiate with anyone anywhere.

[Rizqallah] How would you respond to the various statements that there will be no solution to the Lebanese crisis as long as Amin Al-Jumayyil is president?

[Karamah] These are vindictive statements. They remind me of the calls to veto the Phalangist Party, back in 1975, which all proved abortive.

These statements aim at harming all the Christians by harming the president of the republic and the Phalangist Party, and the Christians are well aware of this. When Minister Walid Junblatt, for example, said that this time there will be a victor and a vanquished, he was referring to the whole Christian community, and to the president of the republic because he is Christian.

Anyway, such talk is irresponsible, and it shows that Junblatt is still not convinced that Lebanon is for all the Lebanese, and that each faction has a right to live according to its beliefs and characteristics.

In fact, there can be no solution to the Lebanese crisis as long as all the factions are not convinced that there can be no victor and vanquished, and that no faction has the power to vanquish another.

When Junblatt finally acknowledges this fact, many problems will be solved. But he has also to be convinced that every faction has the right to live as it pleases.

The prospect of coexistence in Lebanon was endangered by Junblatt's statement. Of course, coexistence was already threatened before this statement, but it has suffered a major setback now. Unfortunately, Junblatt is still very immature, and not qualified for achieving entente and understanding in Lebanon.

Moreover, Junblatt's statement threatens all the Lebanese, not just the Christians. Therefore, all the Lebanese must take a joint stand against Junblatt if they really seek to achieve a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

[Rizqallah] Are you optimistic about a return of national unity to the country?

[Karamah] I consider "national unity" an empty slogan. just what does it mean? I have hope and a conviction that a "system of coexistence" will be created in Lebanon that provides everyone with the necessary guarantees, allowing every Lebanese citizen, whatever his religious affiliation, to live in an atmosphere of justice, equality, dignity and complete freedom, all the while remaining within the context of legality.

[Rizqallah] In other words, a confederal system?

[Karamah] It is not a matter of confederalism. I have expressed my opinion of confederalism in the speech I made in Bikfayya. I favor a formula of coexistence that respects the pluralism of the Lebanese people and provides the Christians with the necessary guarantees.

Consequently, I call for the updating of the 1943 formula, so that we can produce a formula which is internationally accepted and guaranteed, in the context of administrative and developmental decentralization which has imposed itself, and which helps reach a solution.

We are open to all suggested solutions that provide a genuine formula of coexistence between all the Lebanese factions.

[Rizqallah] The Lebanese Army is divided into sectarian brigades. Do you think it is possible to reunite it?

[Karamah] The Lebanese Army today has one command, and that is what matters. I consider that the Army can be more efficient than it is now, despite the fact that some brigades have a more sectarian color than others. This I attribute to what has been called "security by consensus", and which is what prevents the Army from imposing security and stability. Security by consensus has not yielded any results yet.

Despite all that has happened and is still happening, we still trust the Lebanese Army, its power and efficiency, and the day will come when our army will prove its validity. We have full confidence in the Army command, and I do not think the issue of (sectarian) brigades presents an obstacle.

However, it is true that no radical solution to the Army is now in sight. We just have to be practical, rational, and look for partial solutions.

[Rizqallah] You implied in a previous answer that the Phalangist Party did not provoke the mountain war, the war east of Sidon, the fighting in the Iqlim... Could you elaborate on this?

[Karamah] Had the Phalangist Party been the reason behind these wars, the Phalangist Party itself would have been combatted, and not all the Christians who have been displaced and murdered.

In Sidon for example, the Phalangists were not alone on the scene. Indeed, they had withdrawn from the area with the Lebanese Forces, yet all the Christians in villages east of Sidon were displaced, and not the Phalangist Party who had previously withdrawn. All Christians, and not just the Phalangists, are victimized. Why? Because of a regional conspiracy to divide the nation.

[Rizqallah] And the May 17 agreement?

[Karamah] That is old history. Admittedly, it is the reason behind the division among the Christian ranks, but why go back so much in history?

[Rizqallah] Because its consequences are still felt today...

[Karamah] This is true. The May 17 agreement was signed by three factions: Lebanon, the U.S. and Israel. The only faction that defended this agreement was the Lebanese one. The Americans did not, and there is reason to wonder whether the Israelis signed it or not. If they did, they certainly did not intend to implement it. In fact, Israel only signed the agreement in order to break it later.

Why the U.S. and Israel didn't defend this agreement, I would rather not enter into details. It may be because of some internal or foreign political game, I do not know for sure. But the fact is that an essential power has withdrawn from the Middle East, and the May 17 agreement collapsed with the withdrawal of this power.

Menahem Begin buried the May 17 agreement when he sent a letter to the American president asking for a simultaneous Israeli-Syrian withdrawal. But nowhere had this condition been formulated before. Hence, the agreement was stillborn.

Had the president of the republic ratified the May 17 agreement, the possibility of seeking Syrian political support would have been preposterous. The government was right in abrogating the agreement.

[Rizqallah] What is your comment on the Damascus security agreement which is now being implemented in West Beirut?

[Karamah] I hope it will be successfully implemented, but I wish it were supervised by the specialized Lebanese apparatus.

[Rizqallah] Isn't this the reason why Minister Camille Sham'un opposed the agreement and called it unconstitutional?

[Karamah] We too consider the agreement unconstitutional and against the law, and we have issued a statement on this matter.

I would have liked the text of the agreement to take the legality, the Army command and the concerned official leaderships into consideration.

But putting this aside, we do favor the implementation of the agreement, since our ultimate aim is the return of peace and stability, and an end to the war.

[Rizqallah] But Minister Junblatt said the solution is still distant, and will only be achieved when the Phalangist Party is ousted from Lebanon...

[Karamah] This reveals the evil intentions towards the Christians, via the Phalangist Party. But it is only wishful thinking, and in no way means the war will drag indefinitely. Junblatt has no power to stop or continue the war as he pleases.

[Rizqallah] A local news agency reported that during the meeting you held with Ja'Ja' and Elie Hubayqah, you agreed on uniting all your forces, including handing over your military barracks to the Lebanese Forces...

[Karamah] No such thing was mentioned. We did not enter into details during the meeting. We have not yet discussed any details.

Moreover, I would like to stress that the Phalangist security apparatus is still independent, together with the Phalangist police and strike force.

We are now looking for a formula of cooperation between the Phalangist security apparatus and the Lebanese Forces that would do away with all competition between both forces.

Working in the same line is of utmost importance, and we shall see how this can be achieved. This is what we are now seeking, in the hope of reaching an understanding and joint work in a manner that prevents all contradictions.

But let me add that the Phalangist Security Council is an integral part of the Phalangist organization, it was born with the party and it will maintain its individual characteristics. But that doesn't mean that it will not joint he framework of the Lebanese Forces which unites all the military forces of all the Lebanese parties (sic).

Sunnite Leader Mufti Khalid Interviewed

NC311123 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English
29 Jul-4 Aug pp 12-15

[Interview with Lebanese Mufti Khalid by Nadim Abu Ghannam "last week" — place not given; interview conducted in Arabic]

[Excerpts] [Ghannam] Do you think the sectarian conflicts in West Beirut have been completely resolved by the Damascus agreement, or are they still liable to erupt again?

[Khalid] The truth is that there were rumors and speculations about sectarian conflicts in West Beirut. Some practices have taken place which people translated as sectarian conflicts. The only conflict that does exist is the age-old difference in Islamic jurisprudence, and this is an intellecutal conflict, no more.

In this sense, your question does not deal with the reality on the ground. Talking about a sectarian conflict is a misconception which aims at fomenting strife we should all work on preventing. With the help of God, the leaders and thinkers of both sects (Shi'ite and Sunnite) have been able to curb these practices, which were described as sectarian during the recent enlarged Islamic meeting in Damasucs.

[Ghannam] Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra had sought to convene an Islamic spiritual summit. Do you think the Damascus meeting did away with the need for such a summit?

[Khalid] Shaykh Abu Shaqra's initiatives are always welcome, and I would like to stress again that he did not seek to reunite the Moslem community, which was only divided according to rumors and misconceptions. In this sense, his initiatives are still necessary even after the Damascus meeting, since they fall in the context of constant meetings, and indeed we need them now more than ever, because of the particular circumstances we are living through.

[Ghannam] Do you favor a Moslem-Christian spiritual summit in the present circumstances?

[Khalid] What we have said abou the Islamic spiritual summit applies to a Moslem-Christian spiritual summit. However, despite the fact that we favor all summits, we must admit that a politically-positive atmosphere is necessary if the decisions reached are to be implemented. Therefore, if a spiritual summit is to be successful, it must be preceded by a national conference like the one which is now being planned.

[Ghannam] Do you agree with Abu Shaqra's call for administrative decentralization?

[Khalid] The political experience we have gained over the last 11 years of more has taught us that political reforms cannot be achieved on behalf of one faction alone, that it necessitates the participation of all the Lebanese. This would come through a national conference, and only when such a conference is convened will we able to determine the validity of Abu Shaqra's call.

Such suggestions should no longer be made in individual statements, but in the context of a conference and after a serious, detailed and conscientious study, in order to reassure all the Lebanese alike and provide all of Lebanon with stability and peace of mind.

[Ghannam] There are serious reasons to fear a battle in Sidon. Do you think any preventive measures can be taken, and why haven't you, in your responsible position, done anything about it?

[Khalid] I believe that all the factions have become convinced, or at least they should be convinced that a return to the pre-1982 situation will be accepted by no one and will benefit no one. As long as this conviction prevails among everyone, or should prevail among everyone, we must work to dissipate the fears of a battle or strife. The Lebanese and Palestinians alike have grown weary of tragedies and war, and it is everyone's duty to support them and help them reach the security and stability they are longing for.

I do not claim to have found a solution to the situation, but I believe it is our common duty to refuse a clash among Moslems. Everyone, Lebanese or Palestinian, Moslem or Christian, must direct his arms against the common enemy.

[Ghannam] You have no opponent, you are respected and influential. Do you have any plan to call all the factions in Sidon to a meeting to discuss the means of cutting out the germs of strife at the roots?

[Khalid] I believe all the people of Sidon are aware of the misery that would befall them should a conflict erupt. And as long as all the people of Sidon are aware of this, I am confident that all the leaders of the city will do their best to prevent a clash. We have sensed this in all our meetings with Sidon leaders, and we trust that they will overcome this critical phase.

[Ghannam] How do you evaluate your relationship with Minister Nabih Birri and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din?

[Khalid] You need not ask me about my relation with Shams al-Din. I am just back from a visit with him and we are in constant and uninterrupted contact be it by telephone, face to face or by intermediary. There is solid cooperation and coordination between us.

As to Birri, we have never had a personal difference with him, but unfortunately some practices on the ground have forced us to adopt a critical stand, which did not affect our personal relationship. This became clear in the Damascus meeting, where it was obvious to everyone that our differences were not a personal nature.

[Ghannam] Daily attacks on the 6th Brigade, and particularly on the army positions at the television and radio stations have not stopped. Can these be interpreted as an attempt to thwart the Damascus agreement?

[Khalid] The implementation of the Damascus agreement is still very recent, and it will take a long time before the situation of lawlessness we had lived through is completely redressed.

Today, the Internal Security Forces (ISF) are patrolling West Beirut, and this is a major step, but still insufficient. They are to be deployed in greater number, and definitely not only in the daytime. They must give priority to the nighttime, which is when the wrongdoers take to the streets. The ISF must be more efficient, they must work day and night to paralyze all the tools of lawlessness and disorder.

[Ghannam] Are you satisifed with the results of the agreement until now?

[Khalid] Of course. What I have just said does not mean I am not satisfied with the results, but that I simply believe full implementation of the security plan has not been achieved yet.

[Ghannam] With the resurgence of the Palestinian factor in Lebanon, observers are once again saying that the Lebanese crisis cannot be solved independently of the Palestinian one. What is your comment?

[Khalid] Lebanon is an integral part of the region, and no one can extract it from this region. But even if we consider the Middle East as one organic entity, I do not see any reason why we cannot cure a local ailment independently of the general malaise. This is how I understand the Lebanese crisis, and I can see no reason why Lebanon should await a solution to the regional crisis, a solution that may take another ten years, before the situation in Al-Musaytibah, Tariq al-Jadidah, Al-Ashrafiyah or the "green line" is solved. Should a country suffer from the regional crisis as a prerequisite to being considered a Middle Eastern state?

[Ghannam] How would you comment on the agreement between the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese forces?

[Khalid] If this agreement is a step toward national accord and the reconstruction of Lebanon on democratic bases of justice and equality, we welcome it as a positive move and are willing to grant it our support and consideration. But unless it falls within this context, we cannot approve of it.

[Ghannam] It has been rumored that the Lebanese Front favors an amendment of the 1943 formula that would provide for some sort of decentralization, federalism or confederalism. What is your comment?

[Khalid] I have said what I think of such statements. A man sits in the confort of his favorite armchair in his living room and explains at length why he favors or opposes federalism, or presents the pros and cons of decentralization... All such leaders who are eager to reach a solution by means of discussions and negotiations. An agreement on decentralization, federalism or partition can only be reached in the context of a national meeting.

[Ghannam] Do you agree with the program of reforms which Shaykh Shams al-Din presented as a substitute to the 1943 formula?

[Khalid] I have not yet looked deeply into this program, and prefer not to comment on it yet. But I trust that it does not contradict the ten clauses which make up the agreement reached by all Moslem factions.

Minister Al-Hashim Returns From Damascus

NC301818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Minister Joseph al-Hashim arrived in Beirut from Damascus at 1730 today. He immediately proceeded to the presidential palace in B'abda where he briefed the president on the outcome of his visit and delivered a reply-message from President al-Asad.

Two Delegations Leave for Damascus for Talks

NC311023 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation from the Islamic grouping led by Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban left Tripoli at 0500 today for Damascus. Earlier, a delegation from the Arab Democratic Party arrived in Damascus. The two delegations will meet at noon today with Syrian Vice

President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The Islamic Grouping delegation includes Engineer 'Abdallah Babikki, Shaykh Kan'an Naji, Malik 'Allush, Husam Darwish, and As'ad 'Unush. The Arab Democratic Party delegation includes Mahmud Shahadah, 'Ali Shahadah, and other party officials.

Fatah Responds in Kind to Amal Kidnappings

NC301050 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] A state of tension has prevailed in the cities of Tyre and Sidon in the past 2 days after Amal movement gunmen kidnapped two Fatah members in the industrial city near Al-Ghaziyah. The kidnapped men are Hasan and Yusuf al-Sa'di.

In retaliation, the Palestinian groups in Tyre kidnapped three Amal movement members. These include the officer in charge of Amal in the city, who is called (Castro). Members of the popular army are working to secure the release of all of the kidnapped men.

Beirut Shelling Closes Two Crossing Points

NC301750 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] After a period of guarded calm, the Phalangist forces have renewed their assault on West Beirut. Al-Tayyunah and Ra's al-Nab' have been coming under machinegun and artillery fire from Phalangist positions in Al-Masalih, Badaru, and Dayr al-Nasirah since 1745. As a result of this shelling, which has spread to residential areas in West Beirut, the Museum-al-Barbir and Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing points have been closed.

Several shells fell on Baysur's Hills and on a number of residential areas in the mountains a short while ago. 'Aytat is coming under heavy-caliber machinegun fire from the regime's Army and from Phalangist forces deployed in Suq al-Gharb.

Intermittent Clashes, Cease-Fire

NC301922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Intermittent clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets are reported tonight in various parts of Beirut. Some artillery shells landed in areas close to the confrontation lines.

A source on the security arrangements committee said that a cease-fire agreement was reached at 2200 tonight.

Guarded Calm on Combat Lines

NC310729 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Guarded calm now prevails on all combat lines in Beirut following clashes last night. The Ra's al-Nab' line was the scene of violent fighting, during which shells fell in areas far from the contact lines. The Ra's al-Nab' area came under intensive bursts of automatic weapon fire, as well as sniper fire from antiaircraft guns, at 1600 yesterday. The shooting continued until 1630 when the security situation greatly deteriorated. The exhange of fire spread to the old commercial center, Sodeco, and the port. Residential areas far from contact lines came under indiscriminate shelling. Numerous shells fell in Al-Nuwayri, Barbur, Al-Mazra'ah, Al-Basta al-Tahta, Bisharah al-Khuri, the Al-Barbir Hospital perimeter, Al-Awza'i Street, Khandaq al-Ghamiq, Zuqaq al-Balat near Al-Basta Mosque, the area around Burj al-Murr, Wadi Abu Jamil, Starco, Normandy, and the Phoenicia Hotel periphery.

The shelling also extended to Sinn al-Fil, Antilyas, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Al-Dikwanah, Jisr al-Basha, Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Hadath, Al-Rawdah, Rumiyah, and Al-'Adliyah. A large number of people were killed or wounded as a result of this security deterioration.

The deterioration was later halted through contacts conducted by the Security Arrangement Committee. The committee was able to arrange two cease-fire agreements. However, the clashes continued until a later hour.

The situation also deteriorated along the southern suburb lines at 2000 yesterday. Al-Shiyah, Mu'awwad, Al-Mushrafiyah, Al-Mu'allim, Sufayr, Bi'r al-'Abd, Harat Hurayk, Al-Ruways, and Burj al-Barajinah came under mortar fire.

'Resistance Fighters' Attack Israeli-Lahd Posts

NC301649 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] National resistance fighters in Southern Lebanon have attacked two posts manned by the occupation forces and agent Lahd's militiamen. The first post, located in Al-Tayyibay, was attacked with machinegun and rocket fire. The other, in Jabal Safi, was struck by three Katyusha rockets. In the second operation, the enemy and agent forces returned the fire by shelling Jba', 'Ayn Buswar, and Kafr Fila for 90 minutes.

Israeli intelligence officers detained several residents of Al-Khiyam. Ibrahim Haydar was among those held. The occupation forces and Lahd's militiamen are tightening their siege of Al-Khiyam, and are preventing young men from leaving the area. They have also blocked the crossing points between Al-Nabatiyah, Marj 'Uyun, Hasbayya, and Bint Jubayl. The only one that remains open is Al-Shumariyah. Those holding permits are being allowed to pass after paying a fee of between 25 and 200 Lebanese pounds per vehicle.

Joint Forces Attack Position in Marj 'Uyun

JN301828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1612 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-National Lebanese forces used machineguns and rockets to attack a military position belonging to the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon in the township of Marj 'Uyun this morning. After a fierce 30-minute battle, our heroes managed to over come the position, kill or wound a number of soldiers in the agent position, and capture the rest.

Suicide Car Bomb Explodes Near Israeli Patrol

NC310713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] A little while ago our correspondent in al-Nabatiyah reported that national resistance fighters had carried out a heroic operation against an Israeli enemy patrol in Arnun at 0800 today. A suicide driver stormed the patrol and exploded the vehicle in its midst, destroying an armored personnel carrier and killing or wounding all soldiers in it. Eyewitnesses have reported that about five Israeli soldiers were killed and three others were wounded. The occupation forces are now besieging the area. A number of civilians were also wounded, among them Layla Hasan 'Ajami and Husayn Muhammad Qadbiyah.

SSNP Issues Statement

NC311214 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1047 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] We have received the following from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] regarding the heroic suicide operation carried out by Lebanese national resistance fighters against the Israeli enemy this morning: Our martyrs are the vanguards of our great victories. Another national resistance knight has stormed the enemy forces. At 0800 today, a knight from the north, the heroic (?comrade) 'Ali Ghazi, a 22-year-old student from Tikrit in 'Akkar, drove his booby-trapped Mercedes into a concentration of enemy vehicles in the Arnun area, between Tallat 'Ali al-Tahir and Qal'at al-Shaqif. One tank and one jeep were set on fire and more than 25 Jewish soldiers were killed, including an officer with the rank of captain. The vehicles remained on fire for 2 hours following the heroic suicide operation.

Comrades of the valiant martyr have promised to carry out a series of suicide operations against the enemy until all Lebanese soil has been completely liberated.

1,500 Armed Palestinians Arrive in Tripoli

NC301643 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Security reports said today that weapons continue to flow into the Beirut Palestinian camps. Weapons shipments recently arrived for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Meanwhile, assassinations continued in the areas around the camps. The bodies of three Palestinians were found this afternoon inside the Sports City.

Security sources revealed today that 1,500 armed Palestinians arrived in Tripoli last night. The sources said that electricity to northern Lebanon was cut off last night to facilitate the docking of a ship in Tripoli port from which 16 containers of weapons were unloaded. The containers were labelled as carrying foodstuff. The security sources confirmed that bunkers are being built every night in Tripoli. Seven new barriers and bunkers were erected last night in the Bab al-Tabbanah area. A number of earth barriers were also built. This is in addition to intensive armed movements on the public roads and in the inner quarters of the city.

RFL Says Last of Soviet Advisers 'Evacuated'

NC301614 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] According to information received from Damascus, seven Soviet Tupolev planes evacuated the last group of Soviet advisers and their families 5 days ago. Their apartments in the Al-Mazzah area are now empty.

Al-Ahmar Criticizes Extraordinary Arab Summit

JN310932 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met with comrade members of the Palestinian youths armed battalions course this evening. Also attending the meeting were comrade 'Isma al-Qadi, regional secretary of the Palestinian organization within the Ba'th Party; comrade Muhammad Nasir, assistant regional secretary of the Palestinian organization in the Ba'th Party; leaderships from the branches of the Palestinian organization in the Ba'th Party, members of Al-Sa'iqah General Command; and comrades chief and members of the military department in Al-Sa'iqah.

At the beginning of the meeting, the comrade assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party conveyed greetings from Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general or the Ba'th Party and President of the Republic, to the comrade members of the course. Comrade Al-Ahmar spoke about the importance of training the comrade youths and commended the trainers' efforts. He pointed out that our conflict with our enemies makes it incumbent upon us to be ready on all levels. He hailed efforts exerted by the Palestinian organization in the Ba'th Party Regional Command and Al-Sa'iqah's leadership in preparing and training the comrade youths, who are the future generations. The comrade assistant secretary general stressed the party's role as an organized vanguard group that leads the masses and works to achieve their aims of unity, freedom, and socialism.

Al-Ahmar also spoke about stages of the Ba'th Party's struggle and the short-term aim of our Arab nation; namely liberation of Arab territories occupied since 1967 and restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, particularly their right to establish theri independent state in their homeland, Palestine.

Replying to questions posed by the comrade members of the course, comrade Al-Ahmar explained the dimensions and dangers of the plot aimed at our Arab people's struggle, their central cause, and the role of the powers conspiring against this cause which are the Jordanian regime, 'Arafat, Husni Mubarak, Saddam Husayn, and the king of Morocco. He said that they are running after capitulation settlements within the framework of the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary plan. He pointed to the dangers entailed in these plans and the ensuing conspiratorial links such as convening an extraordinary Arab summit in Morocco to peddle the treasonous plans. He said: We condemn convening this conference and we will not abide by its results. We will also confront all attempts to provide a cover for the conspirators.

In his speech, Comrade al-Ahmar referred to the effective and pivotal role assumed by the Palestine National Salvation Front in leading the Palestinian masses. He spoke about the Lebanese national resistance which continues the struggle to complete liberation of the Lebanese soil and affirmed the significance of martyrdom to achieve victory. He said: There is no profounder description [of a martyr] than that uttered by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. Comrade al-Ahmar referred to the contacts currently being held among the various parties in the Lebanese arena with the assistance of Syria to achieve national accord. He stressed the importance of the Syrian-Palestinian- National Lebanese cohesion in confronting the Zionist enemies and their agents, who are striving to abort reconciliation on the Lebanese territory and to peddle the plans of their masters.

Comrade al-Ahmar reiterated Syria's principled stand under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, which supports the Lebanese people to restore their independence and unity so that the Palestinian people will also regain their legitimate rihts and establish their independent state on their homeland's soil, Palestine.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanese Envoy, Message

JN301158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Joseph al-Hashim, Lebanese minister of post, telecommunications, public health, and social affairs, and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's envoy, at 1145 today. The president received from the minister a message from President Amin al-Jumayyil. The talks dealt with the Lebanese situation and the efforts being exerted to achieve security, stability and national accord in Lebanon.

Al-Hashim arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by Wahib Fadil, minister of state for presidential affairs. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Al-Hashim said: I carry with me greetings of thanks and appreciation from Prrsident Amin al-Jumayyil to President Hafiz al-Asad on the efforts exerted by him and fraternal Syria on the security and political levels in Lebanon, especially after the agreement reached in Damascus and which made positive achievements in West Beirut under the supervision of the Syrian observers.

Further on Meeting

JN301414 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad has affirmed that in its dealings with all the Lebanese, Syria relies on principled stands and does not differentiate among the Lebanese at all. The president said that Syria's firm decision is to extend every possible support to Lebanon to overcome the difficulties and obstacles it is facing. Syria, he added, supports measures of national accord leading to safeguarding the people and territory of Lebanon and supports everything helping Lebanon regain its stability and role in its Arab surroundings. This came when the president received Joseph al-Hashim, Lebanon's post office, telecommunications, public health, and social affairs minister and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's envoy.

Al-Hashim Comments After Meeting

JN301921 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] On another level, Lebanese Minister Joseph al-Hashim arrived in Damascus this morning with a written message from President al-Jumayyil to President Hafiz al-Asad. President al-Asad met with Al-Hashim for 2 and 1/2 hours and received the message from him. Following the meeting, Al-Hashim made the following statement to our radio: President al-Jumayyil's message dealt with various security and political issues, particularly dialogue, national reconciliation, and political proposals.

Al-Hashim said he felt that President al-Asad is firmly resolved to deal with the Lebanese situation on both the security and political levels. He said that the West Beirut experiment constitutes a model to be followed, adding that there is optimism it would be applied in all areas. Al-Hashim also said he felt that President Hafiz al-Asad is considering ways to tackle problems in the security situation and that Syria affirmed support for Lebanese institutions and legitimacy. He said contacts will continue and expand in Beirut to complete stages leading to dialogue and reconciliation.

Al-Hashim noted that future steps will be in the form of contacts in Lebanon to form a dialogue committee in order to promote reconciliation and establish the best political infrastructure for post-war Lebanon. He said that Al-Asad entrusted him to convey a reply message to President al-Jumayyil. Al-Hashim also contacted Mr Khaddam by telephone. He was optimistic about the results of his mission when he left Damascus for Beirut this afternoon.

Lebanon's Franjiyah Departs Damascus 30 Jul

JN301559 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah left Damascus for Lebanon at 1530 today following a visit to Syria, during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. The guest president was seen off at the 'Adra border area by Wahib Fadil, minister of state for presidential affairs.

Peres: Call To Attack PLO in Jordan Unnecessary

TA301234 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1222 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said today that declarations calling for attacks on PLO headquarters in Jordan are unnecessary and that Israel will deal with attackers from Jordanian territory as called for. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that during his tour of the north, the prime minister said that we need not create the impression that Israel has declared war on Jordan.

MA'ARIV Cautions Against Bombing

TA310908 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Jul 85 p 10

[Editorial: "We Can Live Without Your Suggestions"]

[Text] The proposal that Jordanian camps be bombed as one of several possible moves in a more effective war against terrorism brings painful and bitter memories to mind. Our affair in Lebanon also started with bombings, and today virtually no one would argue that that campaign achieved anything beyond leading us to a tragic and losing end.

Truly worrisome developments have occurred in Jordan since Husayn and 'Arafat reached an understanding. The view that the rapprochement between the Jordanian monarch and the PLO leader could be manifested more by an escalation in terrorism than by political progress should not be dismissed. However, this assessment does not require an immediate military reaction but merely preparation for such a reaction if such an assessment proves correct.

The suggestion to bomb Jordan, made by Ari'el Sharon, might lead us to serious trouble, even worse than that which we encountered during the war in Lebanon. Once the camps are bombed we will no longer be able to control the situation. The first side to drop bombs could force a war, and whether that war is on a small or large scale, and even if it is limited in scope and covers only a small area, it is still a war. Do we want that? Do we need that?

War against terrorism and the terrorist organizations — by all means; war against Jordan — no.

Shamir on Jordanian-PLO Initiative, S. Africa

TA301029 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0937 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in remarks to a Canadian parliamentary delegation, says the rapprochement between King Husayn and the PLO is a dangerous gamble which might end in disaster for the king. Shamir adds that the idea of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation — which Husayn and 'Arafat have apparently agreed on — is seen by the PLO as a way to topple Husayn.

On another issue, he said Israel strongly denounces South African apartheid, but this does not mean it will not maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa, just as other Western countries do. Shamir defined Israeli-South African relations as normal and noted they are not as close as relations between South Africa and several European countries. He added that Israel's relations with South Africa have another dimension — namely, the large Jewish community there.

Rabin Blames Jordan for Increased Terrorism

TA301059 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 30 Jul 85 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Senior defense sources have pointed to Jordan as the source of inspiration for anti-Israeli terrorist attacks. Over the past few months, several senior PLO officers have moved from exile in Tunisia to Jordan. Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], 'Arafat's deputy in charge of Fatah operations, has transferred his office to Amman. According to Israeli information, he heads the department dealing with planning terrorist attacks in Israel.

Defense Minister Rabin has taken a very grave view of the rapprochement between Husayn and 'Arafat and believes that the main implication of this move is in the sphere of terrorism rather than inmoderating policies. Experts believe that the murder of the teachers from 'Afula was the fruit of local initiative, but was inspired by the PLO offices in Amman.

Rabin: Terrorist Attacks Becoming More Serious

TA301442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The defense minister has said that although the number of attacks perpetrated by the terrorist organizations has dropped, their nature has become more serious. Addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Minister Rabin said that ways are now being examined to facilitate the procedures of deportation as punishment for terrorist attacks and the use of administrative detentions is being contemplated.

Our correspondent Hayim Zissovitz reports that in the debate Knesset Member [MK] Refa'el Eytan of the Tehiya suggested that collective punishment should be enforced, such as expropriating land and property and closing roads. MK's Yosi Sarid, Avraham Katz-'Oz, and Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer voiced their objection to collective punishment.

Peres on Worker Tax Breaks, Defense of Galilee

TA301401 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1045 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres toured northern factories this morning and met local workers. He told them that, in his opinion, by next February-March the economy will be stabilized, and there are already signs testifying to this. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports from the north:

[Begin recording] [Zohar] Mr Peres did not have good tidings to convey on the issue of dismissals; however, he did say there will be tax breaks for workers.

[Peres — picked up in midsentence] And according to my assessment it will be in early 1986. The tax break will amount to 10 percent for the workers and 5 percent for the factory — because we want to encourage the factory owner as well — and altogether there will be a 15 percent break. In addition, we have decided to give income tax breaks to all residents along the northern confrontation line.

[Zohar] The prime minister is determined to carry out the dismissal of 3 percent of the work force in government offices and municipalities, and even to double that figure.

[Peres] Despite all the derision shown by the press, we will implement the dismissal of an additional 3 percent by abolishing functions and excess personnel in the government. Yesterday I heard several ministers complain that they do not know how to implement the decision. However, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek sat with the workers union and reached an agreement on cutting 349 workers within 1 month. I think that whoever does not know how to implement the cuts should take a lesson from Teddy Kollek.

[Zohar] Shim'on Peres also emphasized that the government will act firmly to collect its taxes, and said that a wide gap remains between the government and Histadrut.

[Peres] I believe the main problem, as far as the government is concerned, is accelerating the process of cutting the size of the staff, and as far as the Histadrut is concerned, it involves several demands which they are making, based on the labor agreements.

[Zohar] Last week we learned that a katyusha had been directed at the Galilee Panhandle approximately 1 month ago. Do you believe the security zone is proving itself? Do you believe the IDF will not have to remain in, or at least assist and patrol, the security zone?

[Peres] The IDF does not want to remain there, it just wants to defend. Israeli soldiers are in southern Lebanon only for functional, not territorial, reasons. I believe the Galilee can be defended from within our territory by keeping the IDF mobile and present in those areas where its presence and reaction are vital. [end recording]

Peres: Deportations, Demolitions To Continue

TA301438 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister has rejected the criticism leveled at him by the Likud regarding the terror law. Mr Peres emphasized that he does not object to the content of the law, but noted that one should see to it that the law is formulated with a great deal of tolerance.

The prime minister added that the security forces will step up their alertness and the government will once again enforce several punitive measures which have not been used lately. Among other things, the deportations and demolition of the houses of those convicted of having perpetrated terrorist attacks will continue. The prime minister made these remarks during a tour of the Galilee.

Goren on Handling Terrorism in Territories

TA301942 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Interview with Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, by Yaron London — live in the studio]

[Text] [London] Has any link been found between the perpetrators of the latest terrorist attacks and terrorist headquarters in Jordan?

[Goren] A link cannot be found in all the incidents. We do not know exactly what happened in today's regrettable incident in which a civilian was shot dead in Nabulus.

[London] What about the incident in Surif?

[Goren] In the Surif incident, there was some link to Jordan. In the case of 'Arabbunah, we do not know of any link. It could definitely have been a local operation by the three youths who carried out the attack.

[London] Have we sent any messages to Jordan on this matter?

[Goren] I have no knowledge of any messages transferred to Jordan. I only know that mention of this was made. The defense minister referred in public to the certain link between offices in Jordan and activities in Israel.

[London] Today and yesterday, several proposals were voiced by Cabinet ministers and others concerning how terrorism should be dealt with, such as bombing terrorist headquarters in Jordan, demolishing rows of houses in refugee camps in the territories, which were Minister Sharon's proposals; moving refugee camps, as proposed by Minister Arens; blowing up houses, deportations, and the death penalty. Which out of all of these do you consider effective measures?

[Goren] I do not think there is one single measure that would solve this problem, or that it can be solved by radical means. I do not think demolishing houses which do not belong to the perpetrators of attacks would help us in any way. Other means of punishment need to be devised, and this is what we are doing.

[London] Today a curfew was imposed on Nabulus. Is this a curfew which was imposed for operative purposes — to track down the murderers — or is this a means of collective punishment?

[Goren] I have said before that we are not in favor of collective punishment. The actions taken in Nabulus are operative ones, aimed at catching the assassin or assassins and their commanders. As for additional action, this will definitely be taken, and quickly.

[London] Periodically one hears the theory that the PLO has an interest in provoking Jewish terrorism that would counter Arab terrorism.

[Goren] I think that any action by Jews that violates the law definitely suits the PLO's objectives; the PLO would like this to happen.

[London] Mr Goren, it seems to me that in fact Jews have been restricted in their ability to travel in the country. Would you suggest that Jews wander around Nabulus or Gaza?

[Goren] I do not think that organized and safe trips should be prevented, trips where security is provided by the travelers themselves or by the army and the police. I think that individuals who wander in the Green Line area without any means of security, without being watchful, or in Arab areas such as markets, without security, are taking a risk. I would like to correct what you said earlier in the program. The man who was killed today was not an IDF employee; he was a private citizen who had private business in that area.

[London] Finally, rumors have been heard in the territories that the two bodies found today in a junkyard in Samaria are evidence of some link between them and possible acts of revenge on the part of Israel or Jews.

[Goren] I have also heard these rumors, but of course theserumors are incorrect. The two people apparently planned to carry out an attack in Israel. They had what we call a mishap or a work accident. This matter has no connection with us. As I said, it was a work accident. There are those who are indeed trying to link the incident and claim that Jews were responsible. In the same way there are other rumors which are also incorrect.

Shultz to Shamir: Position on PLO Unchanged

TA301852 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz says that the U.S. position regarding the PLO and its support for direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan has not changed. In a message to Foreign Minister Shamir, Shultz adds that in his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Helsinki he will raise the plight of Soviet Jews. The message was conveyed to Yitzhaq Shamir today by the new U.S. ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering, who presented the foreign minister with a copy of his credentials.

Israel Denies Agreeing To Participate in SDI

TA310442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle said Israel has already agreed to join the research program of the star wars defense system. Perle told a Bonn conference on the project that the Israelis were the first country to sign up for taking part in the research, but Israeli Defense Ministry officials have categorically denied Perle's statements. The officials told the Voice of Israel that the issue is still under consideration, and the government has yet to make a decision.

Mubarak Sends Greetings Message to Peres

TA310857 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 30 Jul 85

["Text of Telegram From Mubarak to Peres (Communicated by the Prime Minister's Office)" — GPO headline]

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office has announced that the president of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, sent Prime Minister Shim'on Peres a telegram worded as follows: "I received your telegram and greetings marking the anniversary of the July 23 revolution. Your telegram echoed widely and deeply in the Third World because of its content which stressed mankind's right to a life of freedom and respect. I am pleased to send to you, to the Government of Israel and to the Israeli people deep thanks. The Egyptian people bears the responsibility of the peace agreement in the Middle East out of the belief that peace is the only path for advancing mankind and for the well being of society. I expect from those who share this belief that they will make an effort to bring about a just and lasting peace in our region so that all the nations of the region will benefit from security and stability."

Signed, Husni Mubarak [no closing quotation marks as published]

Ambassador Meets Egyptian Foreign Minister

TA310629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The Israeli ambassador to Cairo has conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Political sources in Jerusalem have told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the two personalities reviewed topical bilateral issues. The prime minister intends to raise the various proposals for handling the Tabah dispute for discussion in the Cabinet in the near future.

Egypt Disappointed in Freeze on Tabah Question

TA301853 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Egypt has expressed its disappointment over the freeze in the political process on the question of Tabah and the negotiations with Jordan. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that the Egyptians have recently made it plain through diplomatic channels that they are not pleased about the procrastination in Israel's replies on the question of Tabah.

Increase in Infiltration Attempts From Egypt

TA310557 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The number of infiltration attempts from Egypt has increased, but we have managed to foil most of them. The above was stated by the commander of the Southern Command, Maj Gen Moshe Bar-Kochba.

[Begin Bar-Kochba recording] We face daily infiltration attempts. You must bear in mind that the border is manned by soldiers who are taken away from their jobs and families and that the IDF maintains this force, provides it with transportation to allow mobility, and builds positions for it, and also remember that the units carry out observations, pursuits, and patrols — all this indicates that we are facing a problem. [end recording]

The commander of the Southern Command said this last night, in an evening on the heritage and tradition of the Southern Command.

Israeli-Ciskeian Trade Ties Disrupted

TA310936 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv — Allegations of corruption have been made against several Israeli companies and individuals operating in the Ciskei, the nominally independent South African homeland. The charges have been made before an official Ciskeian commission of inquiry investigating corruption in the country.

The Ciskeian Government yesterday terminated the contracts of Yosef Schneider and Nat Rosenwasser, who have served as the Ciskei trade commissioners in Israel for the past three years. Their removal from the Ciskeian payroll was announced in large advertisements taken out in the Israeli press by the local lawyer of the Ciskei Government.

The charges of corruption and the closure of the trade mission could mean the end of the high-profile Israeli presence in Ciskei. The representatives of at least two Israeli companies are already on their way home. Among the prominent Israelis who have reportedly invested in Ciskei are former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor and several other MK's [Knesset Members].

The widespread Israeli involvement in Ciskei does not have the sanction of the Israeli Government which does not recognize Ciskei.

Qiryat Arba' Coalition Agreement Termed Illegal

TA301722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The attorney general has stipulated that the clause in the coalition agreement in Qiryat Arba' dealing with discrimination against Arabs is illegal. In a legal opinion submitted to the prime minister, Professor Zamir writes that if the Qiryat Arba' Town Council does not annul this clause, the defense minister and the regional military commander must consider measures to be adopted, including disbanding the town council.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginossar reports that in his legal opinion the attorney general notes that the coalition agreement clause dealing with discrimination against Arabs puts a hideous blemish both on the Qiryat Arba' Town Council and on the entire government system.

Government Not To Enforce Emergency Decrees

TA301821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The government will continue the process of dismissing public sector workers, will adhere to the work agreements, and will not enforce the emergency decrees. The Histadrut agreed to shorten the dismissal period by 21 days. This was decided by the prime minister, the finance minister, and the Histadrut secretary general. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports that per diem, telephone, and transportation allowances will be updated in next month's paychecks.

IDF Worker Killed in Nabulus; Curfew Imposed

TA301418 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A civilian IDF worker who was a resident of 'Afula was murdered in Nabulus today. He was shot in the back while shopping in Nabulus. He was rushed to the hospital in critical condition and died of his wounds there. Reinforced police units in 'Afula are on the alert to avert riots in the town.

In the wake of the incident, a curfew was imposed on the eastern and central sections of Nabulus, near the site of the incident. The security forces are now carrying out wide-scale searches in the city in their pursuit of the assassin.

Al-Najah University Closed

TA310437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Albert Bukhris, the 'Afula resident murdered yesterday in Nabulus, will be buried at 1630 this afternoon in 'Afula. Large police forces will be on hand to keep order, following disturbances and reprisals against Arabs by 'Afula residents over Bukhris' killing and the recent murder of two local schoolteachers. Four people were lightly wounded during scuffles yesterday afternoon.

Bukhris, a Civil Administration employee, was shot while shopping in Nabulus. A curfew was imposed on the town and neighboring refugee camps. Scores of suspects have been detained. Security forces also closed nearby Al-Najah University after the shooting.

2 Tubas Youths Killed While Preparing Car Bomb

TA301050 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1040 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Two inhabitants of the Nabulus area were killed in an explosion yesterday while apparently preparing a car bomb. Their shattered and unrecognizable bodies were found yesterday in a junkyard east of Nabulus. A burned Peugeot was found nearby showed signs of a strong explosion. The two victims were identified as youths from the village of Tubas, in Samaria, who have been missing since Saturday. One of them was a student at Al-Najah University in Nabulus.

Security sources have told our correspondent Gil Ronen that the two were evidently preparing a car bomb, with the intention of activating it against Jews. The details of the affair have been blacked out until now.

2 IDF Soldiers Injured in S. Lebanon Strip

TA310942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Two local residents were killed and two IDF soldiers were slightly injured in the car-bomb explosion in the southern Lebanese security strip. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that one of the local residents who was killed is a 13-year-old boy who was apparently driving the car. The other was a passerby. An IDF patrol spotted a suspicous looking car parked at the side of the road. The soldiers began to move away from the site, at which point the explosion occurred, wounding two soldiers slightly.

Last week, an IDF soldier was hit by an anti-vehicle mine near Kawkaba which is in the security strip. Ten days ago, an IDF patrol killed a terrorist in the security strip and discovered katyushas, and 3 weeks ago two IDF soldiers were wounded in Ra's al-Bayyadah when a car-bomb exploded.

The IDF is not permitting journalists to cover its activity in the security strip.

Jerusalem Arabic on Jordanian-U.S. Cooperation

JN301906 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From "With the Events" Program]

[Text] The U.S. Administration will ask Congress within the next 6 weeks to agree to arms deals with Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The arms deals include F-15 planes for Saudi Arabia and F-20 planes for Jordan. Our military correspondent, Shlomo Gindi, talks about supplying Jordan with U.S. sophisticated planes:

[Begin recording] With the framework of U.S.-Jordanian military cooperation, Jordan and the United States conducted a joint maneuver 3 weeks ago in which fighter planes from both sides participated. Despite the fact that this maneuver was of a defensive nature, it contributed to raising the standard of the Jordanian Air Force. In previous maneuvers, U.S. pilots commended the Jordanian pilots' performance.

The Jordanian Army has witnessed remarkable change since it went through a stage of reorganization. In 1984, the Jordanian Army ended reorganization of its field weapons and turned into an army with offensive capabilities. The second stage of reorganizing the Jordanian Army concentrated on the Jordanian Air Force. Jordan first decided to purchase missile-equipped assault helicopters and purchased antiaircraft SAM-8 missiles from the USSR. It also purchased radar controlled 23mm guns. Today, Jordan possesses about 20 surface-to-air missile batteries and is trying to obtain sophisticated F-16 and F-20 planes from the United States, as well as mobile antiaircraft Hawk missiles.

If Jordan succeeds in purchasing these planes and missiles, and if Congress agrees to the arms deal which the U.S. Administration will ask for within the next 6 weeks, the Jordanian Air Force will turn into a force of remarkable offensive capability. This will also increase the capability of the Jordanian Air Force, as well as the capabilities of its antiaircraft weapons, in a way that will constitute a danger to the balance of power in the region. This will threaten other countries, including Israel. Therefore, Israel firmly opposes supplying Jordan with these arms. If the U.S. Congress at last agrees to the arms deal, and if the United States supplies Jordan with F-16 or F-20 planes and with mobile Hawk missiles, this matter will present a problem to Israel, which should find suitable replies. [End recording]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Confers With King Hassan by Phone

LD302117 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] A telephone conversation was held today between the brother leader of the revolution and King Hassan II within the context of the consultations on the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled for 8 August in Morocco.

'Bright Star' Maneuvers in Egypt Criticized

NC310549 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] An Egyptian Defense Ministry spokesman refused yesterday to disclose the number of U.S. infantry and other units that will participate in the "Waning Star" maneuvers [Munawarat al-Najm al-Afil], or to specify the date on which the maneuvers will begin. This demonstrates the Egyptian regime's fear of attacks from nationalist and progressive segments in Egypt.

Reports from the conquered capital say that the number of U.S. infantry troops, vessels, and other units that will participate in the maneuvers, which will also include the alleged participation of Egyptian forces, is increasing. This can be confirmed by U.S. Pentagon spokesman's statement that 9,000 U.S. troops will participate in the maneuvers. This is a (?huge) number, and represents an occupation army in Egypt.

Yesterday travellers on the Cairo-Alexandria highway spotted hundreds of U.S. trailers carrying tanks and other equipment, as well as hundreds of trucks carrying U.S. soldiers in uniform; they arrived by sea.

A Pentagon spokesman described the maneuvers as the biggest ever conducted by U.S. forces in Egypt to date. An Egyptian Defense Ministry spokesman said that the maneuvers will take place in three stages, to include an amphibious landing west of Alexandria on the Mediterranean. This will involve air force activity; an airborne offensive by paratroopers, to include live ammunition air-to-ground fire exercises; the use of tank artillery; and infantry deployment.

MAURITANIA

Joint Communique Issued After Tunisia Visit

LD292327 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Joint communique issued on visit to Tunisia by Mauritanian Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and foreign affairs and cooperation minister; date and place not given]

[Text] Within the context of the distinguished relations between the Republic of Tunisia and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and between the Tunisian and the Mauritanian peoples, and at the invitation of Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian foreign minister, Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, paid an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia from 25 to 28 July 1985.

During this visit Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih had the honor of meeting the great struggler President Habib Bourguiba and extended to him a message of friendship and appreciation from his brother Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, and expressed to him the sentiments of sincere friendship that the Mauritanian people harbor for their brother the Tunisian people. In his turn, President Bourguiba asked Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih to extend his most sincere greetings and appreciation to his brother Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya. Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih was also received by Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior. In an atmosphere dominated by the spirit of fraternity and understanding Beji Caid es-Sebsi held a working session with Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih in which they discussed the relations between the two sister countries, the situation in the Arab Maghreb, the Arab and African problems, and the current international situation. They showed special interest in bilateral relations and cooperation between the two sister countries and expressed their satisfaction at the level reached by these relations and discussed the means for consolidating and developing them in all fields: economic, cultural, educational, information, and other fields that respond to the aspirations of the two fraternal peoples for a better future within the context of an integrated Arab Maghreb, and, in solidarity as an inevitable necessity for all the peoples of the region and an important and a basic step toward the achievement of comprehensive Arab unity. Within this context both ministers signed an agreement creating a joint Tunisian-Mauritanian supreme committee for cooperation and agreed that it should meet in Mauritania in January 1986. Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih expressed his appreciation and admiration for the comprehensive progress, achieved by the Republic of Tunisia under the leadership of the great struggler President Bourguiba, for the welfare and happiness of the Tunisian people. He also expressed his extreme gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality shown to him, a matter that agrees with the ties of fraternity existing between the two leaderships and which reflects the status of the excellent relations between the two sister countries. Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih extended to Beji Caid es-Sebsi an invitation to officially visit Mauritania, an invitation that was accepted with gratitude. The date will be fixed later.

MOROCCO

Prime Minister Lamrani Arrives in U.S.

LD301455 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, 30 Jul (MAP) — Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani arrived at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington on Sunday for a 3-day working visit. Karim Lamrani and the delegation accompanying him, which includes two generals, were welcomed by Lieutenant General Philip Gast, by Moroccan Ambassador in Washington Maati Jorio, and by Thomas Nassif, the new United States ambassador in Rabat.

The prime minister will have talks with U.S. Vice Preisdent George Bush, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and with other leading U.S. officials, officials of the State Department and of the International Development Agency. Contacts with members of the U.S. Senate and Congress, particularly with the chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Committee, are also planned.

The prime minister is accompanied during this visit by General Mohamed Achahbar, secretary general of Administration of National Defense; General Mohamed Kabbaj, inspector of the Royal Air Force; Rachid Haddaoui, the prime minister's adviser; and by Mohamed Lahlou, the prime minister's official representative.

SUDAN

Sudan To Attend Emergency Arab Summit Conference

JN301829 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum July 30 (SUNA) — Sudan has renewed its consent to take part in the emergency Arab summit conference scheduled for next Aug. 7 in Morocco, Transitional Military Council spokesman Gen. (Navy) Yusuf Husayn said in press statements today.

At the end of the TMC meeting under Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, Yusuf also said Sudan's position has always been with any initiative dealing with unifying Arab ranks anywhere anytime. The invitation was made by Moroccan monarch King Hassan II.

Daf'allah on Importance of Decentralization

JN301746 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah met with the director and employees of the local decentralization department this morning within the framework of visits to departments affiliated with the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, his excellency stressed the importance of decentralization in Sudan and the need to train employees on regional government affairs in order to extend better services to citizens in accordance with the country's general trend.

The prime minister also stressed the importance of the role of administrative officers in confronting the country's problems represented by drought, desertification, and internal migration and in preparing people for participating in national and local elections.

Al-Jazuli also called for continued relations with international organizations interested in local and decentralized governments in order to enrich local and international experience in this regard and to extend our experience to other people.

Southern Minister on 'Recent Events' in Juba

JN301824 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum July 30 (SUNA) — Recent events that took place during the visit to Juba by the High Executive Council [HEC] interim president are part of a series of moves by southern region divisionists in collaboration with suspect groups and organizations working against unity of the south.

In press statements here today, Southern Region Public Service Infomation and Legal Affairs Minister and government spokesman William Ajal called for swift transfer of regional government to the south from Khartoum, stressing that what happened in Juba did not represent the majority opinion in Equatoria. He further urged the need for HEC-TMC cooperation for the realization of peace in the country.

It is worth noting that the regional government was met by demonstrations protesting the unification of the south when it paid a visit lately to Juba.

Investigation Committee Chairman Arrested

JN301820 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 30 (SUNA) — A lawyer heading the committee entrusted to investigate the stooges of the defunct regime has been arrested here today for receiving the sum of twenty thousand Sudanese pounds as a bribe, Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati announced today.

The lawyer named 'Abd al-Wahhab Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, known as Bob, has received the 20 thousand so as to participate in the defense jury of one of the accused, Dr Baha' al-Din Idris, assistant of the defunct president for presidency affairs. Bob has passed information to Baha' al-Din and maybe to the defunct president's first vice president, 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib. This information he obtained during his presiding over the investigation committee and during his meeting with the attorney general, said Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati. He (Bob) has received money for leaking this valuable and top secret information, he said.

Prime Minister Appoints New SUNA Director

JN301555 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah today appointed Dr al-Tayyib Hai 'Atiyah as general director of the *SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY* during the transitional period. Husni Hawwash assumed the post of acting director of SUNA in the wake of the popular uprising, as former Director Mustafa Amin was arrested for his involvement in a number of cases.

Southern Sudan Situation 'Very Tense'

EA301627 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Radio SPLA correspondent in Southern Upper Nile and Equatoria Administrative Areas has reported that Private Wilson (Mabior Biar) with the military number 850095, who has been with the enemy force at Gemmeiza, defected on 28th of July 1985 to the SPLA. Private Wilson (Mabior Biar), a soldier of the airborne battalion of 145 and 141 reported himself to the headquarters of Jarad First Brigade with his AKM rifle number 5393 and 150 rounds.

According to the correspondent the defector has confirmed earlier reports that came from reliable sources that members of the government force around Mongalla and Gemmeiza and who come from the south and western parts of the Sudan were about to be disarmed yesterday, 29th of July 1985. As a result the situation is said to be very tense.

In a related development the same correspondent said that elements of Jarad First Brigade made a successful raid on enemy locations at Gemmeiza last night, causing heavy damage to enemy personnel and materials. Two army trucks were set on fire during the raid, the correspondent added.

TUNISIA

Mzali Addresses National Assembly on Economy

LD310214 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The fourth parliamentary session ended yesterday [29 Jul]. Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali made a speech before the Chamber of Deputies in which he affirmed the government's determination to continue reform and the policy of dialogue.

Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali affirmed the government's adherence to the principles of raising production, and improving productivity and ensuring good management; fighting excessive consumption and waste; and arriving at the most equitable formula regarding the distribution of the fruits of development and the national effort. He noted that the invitation to discuss with the government the state of socialism's development is addressed to all social and political parties.

He criticized some parties who attempted to cause headaches for the government by creating deliberately induced problems that tend to draw the country into side issues whereas the government stand is an open and understanding one whose motto is preparedness and whose aim is dialogue. The government has always endeavored to tackle all interim social problems through dialogue and friendliness and has managed to find solutions in most cases.

Concerning social negotiations, the prime minister said the situation is manifested in the general trade union's demand for more wages and for indexing them to prices, whereas the government has been calling for a sharing of sacrifices at this difficult period caused by external reasons and temporarily tightening the belts for the sake of overcoming these transient difficulties. The government is fully prepared to meet at the table with all social sides to discuss ensuring the means that provide the economic possibilities that enable the government to improve its purchasing power through improving production and reducing consumption and depressing costs.

Mohamed Mzali explained that linking wage increases to increasing production and improving productivity is not a new trend at all; social agreements signed since 1977 included this.

In the transport sector and the strike threat for 5 August, the prime minister said that choosing this day in particular has more than one meaning. It is a day when workers were martyred in their struggle against colonialism within the general national struggle. And, today, there is no justification for the threat to strike on this anniversary, especially when the government has agreed with the trade union to work to reduce absenteeism in the transport sector, which caused a loss of 1.5 million dinars since 1977, with regard to the National Corporation of Railways. We are also agreed on reducing energy consumption and looking after the equipment and reducing imports of spare parts in this sector. He stressed that the government will then be prepared to increase the wages of transport workers as a result of everyone's contribution to savings so that we can offset the losses in this sector.

As for threatening to strike in sensitive areas, it is meant as intimidation and causes weakness and helps to bring about the economy's collapse. He said: We will not submit to such threats and intimidation. We are prepared more than any time in the past to conduct a responsible and serious negotiation on finding the economic possibilities which improve the purchasing power.

The prime minister also talked about the world economic difficulties and the industrial countries' protective measures against the Third World's products, a matter that increases these latter countries' economic difficulties. This necessitates vigilance and firmness and the rolling up of sleeves for earnest work to enable us to overcome these interim difficulties safely and to win this war with the rich countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Communique on Fighting

LD310033 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] A Saharan Ministry of Information communique issued today announced the killing of 6 Moroccan soldiers and the wounding of 16 others by the Saharan People's Liberation Army [SPLA] from 21 to 27 July with the intensification of the great Arab Maghreb offensive. The communique said that the SPLA carried out a number of military operations against Moroccan positions. In addition, mines planted by Saharan fighters led to the destruction of several caravans and of a number of trenches belonging to the Moroccan Royal Army.

ETHIOPIA

Bulgaria's Lagadinova Views Cooperation, Departs

EA301223 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 300 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Elena Lagadinova has said that the Bulgarian women's movement will give comprehensive assistance to help strengthen the development activities of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association [REWA]. Comrade Elena Lagadinova, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairperson of the country's Women's Committee, made this statement before her departure from Bole International Airport at the end of her visit and the discussions she had with senior officials on bilateral cooperation.

During her 3-day stay, Comrade Lagadinova held discussions in line with the cooperation agreement between REWA and the Bulgarian Women's Committee on ways and means of securing material assistance for the REWA manpower training center to exchange ideas and the training of REWA cadres. In her statement, Comrade Lagadinova noted that she will continue her assistance to the strengthening of kindergarten projects for drought-affected compatriots. She added that she is able to closely watch the activities being carried out by REWA in line with the WPE program for strengthening the association and its members at all levels, and she said she admires these efforts.

Comrade Lagadinova pointed out that in line with proletarian internationalism, she would struggle for the participation of the two organizations' women for equal contributions in development and peace. She said that cooperation and other relations between the two countries have been strengthened in all sectors. On her departure from Addis Ababa, Comrade Lagadinova was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Asegedech Bizuneh, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee and chairperson of REWA.

EPLF Forces Repel Offensive To Recapture Barentu

EA310635 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Summary] In fighting on 27 July in (Maila), between Areza and Barentu, which continued the next day, EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces killed 528 Ethiopian soldiers, wounded 637, captured 220 various assorted weapons and three radio communication sets, and destroyed two trucks. The Ethiopian soldiers launched the offensive in a bid to recapture Barentu.

TANZANIA

Ugandan Military Leader, Nyerere Hold Talks

AB301750 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Kampala, July 30 (AFP) — Uganda's new military ruler, General Tito Okello, reportedly named a retired Air Force colonel as his deputy today and flew to Tanzania for talks with president Julius Nyerere, Uganda's key regional ally.

Tanzanian Government sources said General Okello, Colonel Zeddi Maruru and two army captains were met at Dar es Salaam airport by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa and taken to Mr Nyerere's seaside residence. Also at the talks was General David Musuouri, chief of the Tanzanian Armed Forces.

Tanzanian officials said General Okello was to return to Uganda tomorrow.

Participants in Talks

EA310717 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Jul 85 p 1

[By Omar al-Moody in Dar es Salaam and Edward Kitaka in Kampala]

[Excerpt] Tanzanian Government sources said General Okello, Colonel Zeddi Maruru, Captain R. Lamiti, and Captain Ochero Nanyari were met at Dar es Salaam Airport by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa and taken to President Nyerere's seaside residence. Also at the talks were General David Musuguri, chief of the Tanzanian Armed Forces and Tanzania's principal secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Paul Rupia.

Okello Departs 31 July

AB311252 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam, July 31 (AFP) — Uganda's new head of state, Lieutenant General Tito Okello, who flew in here yesterday for talks with President Julius Neyere of neighbouring Tanzania, left for home today.

A Tanzanian Government official said he had briefed President Nyerere on the "realistic situation" in Uganda following the military coup that toppled President Milton Obote's civilian government last Saturday. The official declined to comment further, apart from saying that Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim was among the Tanzanian officials who attended the talks.

The Tanzanian news media did not report General Okello's presence in the country, but the state-controlled Radio Tanzania and the official newspapers reported the appointment of the 10-man ruling military council in Kampala as announced by Radio Uganda early Tuesday.

According to highly reliable sources, General Okello could not leave for home last night as previously planned because of a Ugandan ban on night landings at Entebbe Airport. The Kampala authorities closed the country's borders and stopped all flights after the coup.

A Tanzanian official denied knowledge of the reported presence in Tanzania of former Ugandan Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, leader of the Ugandan National Resistance Army which opposed President Obote's regime. "I do not know anything about Museveni and I do not think Museveni would come here at this point in time", he added.

Airports Closed To Aid Currency Change

EA301617 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Tanzania has closed all but its three main airports to stop smuggling into the country of old currency notes held abroad as new 100 and 20 shillings notes came into circulation. A 50 shillings note has also been introduced for the first time. The old 100 shilling note ceases to be legal tender next Saturday and the twenties on October 28th.

UGANDA

Vice Chairman of Military Council Named

AB301320 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Kampala, July 30 (AFP) — A former Ugandan Air Force colonel has been appointed vice chairman of the Military Council set up to rule the country following Saturday's coup against President Milton Obote, reliable sources here said today.

Colonel Wilson Toko, who headed the East African Airways before the collapse of the airline and East African Community in February 1977, has been general manager of the Ugandan Airlines since 1979. Mr. Toko was among a number of military men who had consultations today with new head of state General Tito Okello, who was sworn in yesterday.

The new Ugandan military rulers are also reported to have sacked the Central Bank Governor Leo Kibirango today, replacing him with Anthony Ocaya, the acting secretary general of the small Nationalist Liberal Party. The Liberal Party was formed last year after a split within the main opposition Democratic Party.

Bazilio Okello Appeals to Officers for Unity

LD301805 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] A member of the military council, Brigadier Bazilio Olara Okello, has called for unity in the country and urged members of the armed forces to take the lead in this pursuit. Addressing military officers in Kampala today, the brigadier urged them to lead Ugandans in the struggle to bring to an end all forms of tribal, political, and religious differences which have made it very difficult to [words indistinct] peace in this country. He said last weekend's coup was in protest against the tribalistic regime because tribalism does not do any good to the country.

Brig Okelo said the coup was caused by the former Chief of Staff Brigadier Smith Opon Acak's troops which [word indistinct] Mbuya barracks and claimed that Acholis had organized a coup. After this accusation and several other incidents engineered by the Obote regime, the decision was reached to overthrow the government. He stressed that peace must prevail during the present [word indistinct]. (?He) told the officers to watch together with civilians to see that this will be achieved.

The brigadier strongly condemned looting in Kampala in which some military officers had participated. He said that looting must stop and ordered (?officers) who had looted vehicles to return them immediately. He observed that looting of vehicles had made life very difficult for civilians.

He ordered soldiers who shoot at random to stop the habit and prohibited them from roaming in the streets. The brigadier also told soldiers not to discriminate against people who have been serving the Obote regime, adding that not all those people are bad.

During the address, the brigadier announced the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Sam Nantumba as commander of the Central Brigade and his second in command Major Eric (Oduar Balmoi).

Says Ministries To Resume Work

EA311050 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] A senior member of the military council, Brigadier Bazilio Olara Okelo, has urged permanent secretaries who will be heading ministries before a cabinet is formed, to serve the people of Uganda with one heart of dedication in order to foster unity which has been lacking in the country. Addressing them in Kampala yesterday, Brig Okelo told them to ensure that nothing is done on tribal or religious consideration. Permanent secretaries will consult the military council on matters pertaining to policy. The public is advised that from now on the normal procedure of operations in ministries will be followed.

Military Council Calls for End to Looting

EA311037 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The military council has called for a halt to all acts of murder and looting. In a press released issued in Kampala this morning the council said all acts of murder and looting must stop at once, especially as reported rampant in the southeastern region, busoga and Bugerere, Mukono District.

The statement stressed that the government will take drastic measures against culprits, adding that nobody in Uganda should be victimized because of his tribe, religion, or political beliefs.

The government, the statement went on, wants all the people of Uganda to work together and achieve the most desired unity. The military council noted with great concern the senseless and ruthless looting by both civilians and men in uniform carried out despite appeals and warnings to stop it.

Surrender of 'Looted' Vehicles

EA311038 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The military council has directed that all government and personal vehicles that were looted by soldiers and civilians during the take-over must be surrendered to the central police station immediately. Private car garage owners are strongly warned not to accept vehicles in their workshops or garages without proper ownership documents. The public is requested to report to the nearest police station any hidden looted vehicles that they are aware of.

Diplomatic Missions Begin Evacuating Kampala

AB310828 Paris AFP in English 0817 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Kampala, July 31 (AFP) — A convoy of up to 100 vehicles today started leaving Kampala for Nairobi, evacuating employees, families and dependants of all United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and British, United States, French and Somali nationals.

Cars in the convoy were leaving Kampala in groups of 10. The total number of people being evacuated was not clear as more cars and passengers were joining the procession as the first ones were departing.

All foreign employees of the World Bank and the IMF were leaving in the convoy, along with some staff from the U.S., British, Somali and French Embassies.

A crowd of several hundred Ugandans was watching the evacuation preparations in front of the British High Commission (embassy) building. Diplomats were busily giving orders through megaphones.

'Small Number' Leave

EA311044 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] This morning the military council announced that a small number of foreign nationals, especially young children and women, will be traveling to Kenya today by road in order to enable children, many of whom were on school holidays in Uganda with their parents, to connect flights to Europe and North America from Nairobi.

Perez de Cuellar Pledges 'Full Cooperation'

EA311100 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, has assured the head of state and chairman of the military council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, that the world body and its affiliated agencies intend to continue in various programs in which they are engaged in Uganda. In a message to Uganda's new leader, Mr Perez de Cuellar said the UN looks forward to full cooperation with the Government of Uganda in proceeding with the implementation of its programs in the country.

He called on the Ugandan leaer to take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety and well-being of UN staff and their families living in Kampala and elsewhere in the country. He further requested Gen Okello to extend whatever assistance might be necessary, should it be decided to remove the dependants of staff members and nonresidential staff as a temporary measure: I would hope, he added, that similar assistance be afforded to all foreign missions in the present circumstances.

Police Commanders, Officers Ordered To Report

EA302017 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1730 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] This is the home service of Radio Uganda broadcasting from Kampala. The time now is 8:30 p.m. East African time. The official announcements read by (Gogey Lamayanja):

The following officers are requested to report to the conference center room B at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow without fail: regional police commander, Kampala Zone with all his district police commanders; all commanding officers in and around Kampala Zone and the district commissioner, Kampala.

City Council Staff Ordered To Report for Duty

EA311152 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1016 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The town clerk of Kampala informs all members of staff and workers of the city council to report for duty with immediate effect. The town clerk appeals to the residents and the general public at large to clear their premises and dump the refuse in their designated areas or in their (?compounds). The cooperation of all concerned will be highly appreciated. Members of staff of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting canteen should report for duty with effect from tomorrow, the 1st of August 1985, at 8.00 a.m. Punctuality should be observed.

Bank Governor Asks Employees To Return to Work

EA301906 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1630 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] You are still listening to Radio Uganda broadcasting from Kampala. Its coming to half past seven p.m. East African time and here are some official announcements read by Moses (Kasirie Sindagire):

The governor, Bank of Uganda, asks all members of staff to report for duty tomorrow, Wednesday the 31st July 1985 in the normal way. All bank drivers whose vehicles are on the road are instructed to assist with transporting staff to the bank. However, staff should endeavor to get to the bank by all means at their disposal.

Commercial Bank To Reopen

EA311222 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The chairman, managing director of the Uganda Commercial Bank, calls upon all members of staff of all branches all over the country to report back for duty with effect from tomorrow Thursday, 1st August 1985, at 8.00 a.m.

Our esteemed customers are also informed that with effect from tomorrow until further notice all our branches will open to the public at 10.00 a.m. and close at 12.00 noon. All our branch managers, however, are instructed not to open up branches unless there is appropriate and adequate security. Branch managers are further instructed that for the time being any treasury bill and government stocks presented to branches must be referred to the head office.

Democratic Party Hails Promise of Free Elections

EA311053 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has expressed appreciation of the reasons given by the army to remove Dr Obote and his government last weekend. In a letter to the head of state and chairman of the military council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, the president of the Democratic Party, Mr Paul Kawanga Semogerere, reaffirmed his party's stand for democracy and welcomed the undertaking of the military leaders to return to democratic rule within 1 year through free and fair elections. He also reaffirmed the party's commitment to ensuring security, peace, and unity and upholding of human rights in Uganda. Mr Semogerere expressed that DP will support all genuine efforts to achieve these objectives.

Madi District Congratulates Tito Okello

EA311142 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Meanwhile, on behalf of the people of Madi District, engineer (Tom Wele Dwale) has sent a message of congratulations to General Tito Okello and all the patriotic members of the Ugandan Liberation Army under the able command of Brigadier Bazilio Olara Okelo upon taking the necesary steps to oust Dr Obote from his continued misrule of Uganda for the last 2 and 1/2 decades [as heard]. He said this timely action by the members of the armed forces has relieved the country of the unjust, unfair, and divisive maneuvers of Obote. On behalf of all the people of Madi, engineer (Dwale) pledged continued cooperation with all the people of Uganda especially the neighboring districts.

BBC Interviews NRA Official on New Government

MB301831 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 30 Jul 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] At first, Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army [NRA], which has been fighting the Ugandan National Liberation Army for the past 5 years, welcomed the coup, and Uganda's future could well depend on whether the guerrillas will cooperate with the new regime. But today the NRA issued a statement saying they were far from happy with events since President Obote was toppled. On the line ot Nairobi, Robin White asked the NRA's external coordinator, Dr (Keseka), what their complaint was:

[Begin recording] [(Keseka)] We were not consulted when they were forming this military council. You see, we (?have these) two fighting forces, the Ugandan National Liberation Army and the NRA. Now, Milton Obote goes out. We, fighting forces, will have to sit and discuss what will be our next step. They had to contact us and we gave them all the contacts, but unfortunately they didn't use them.

[White] Did the people who carried out this coup last Saturday, did they tell you about it before they did it?

[(Keseka)] No.

[White] Did you know that something was in the wind?

[(Keseka)] Yes.

[White] How much did you know?

[(Keseka)] Well, I can't say how much, but we knew of a few people in that army whom we talked to.

[White] But basically you are not happy about the composition of the new government.

[(Keseka)] No.

[White] Do you not want Tito Okello to be head of the state?

[(Keseka)] No, not necessarily Okello. We don't mind about Okello being a head of state. But what our interest was is that we should be consulted so that we sit on a roundtable, we stop fighting and then we choose. No matter whether we choose Okello or somebody else. We don't mind about that.

[White] There are in fact reports which said that one of your representatives (Salim Sale), is in fact on the new military council.

[(Keseka)] His name has only been included, but he is not on the Military Council.

[White] Where is he now?

[(Keseka)] He is fighting in the bush.

[white] So, why should his name be mentioned if he is not on the council?

[(Keseka)] Well, anybody's name could be included without his knowledge.

[White] Are you looking for discussions with the new government?

[(Keseka)] Yes, surely.

[White] Where do you want those discussions to take place?

[(Keseka)] Well, they must be outside Uganda, probably in Kenya on in Tanzania or at [words indistinct].

[White] And what points will you be putting to them when you meet them?

[(Keseka)] When we meet them? Well, we simply can't discuss that right now, but there are several things which we think must be (?sorted out). The democracy is one of the things we must speak of. The way we understand it, there must be parliamentary elections, to local councils which we need. [As heard] There must be a reasonable standard of living. We must end corruption and several other things.

[White] But they have said that they plan to hold elections within the next 12 months.

[(Keseka)] You see, it is not a matter of holding elections, but we want the people themselves, the Ugandans, to say what they want because these people are not allowed. What we have in mind and what we have tried even in the bush in that people must elect their all leaders from the village to the national level. They come to (Moluka), to (Gombololand) [words indistinct]. There must be somebody. A leader must be elected by his own people.

[White] What would you say to the allegation that some might make, that all you are looking for and all Museveni is looking for is power?

[(Keseka)] Not at all. That is useless. He is not looking for power.

[White] But why not just go home and join in the democratic process that has been promised then?

[(Keseka)] Well, so many people have been promising it, even Milton Obote has been promising it.

[White] You are saying you don't believe Mr Okello?

[(Keseka)] No.

[White] You don't believe him?

[(Keseka)] Not at all.

[White] Why not?

[(Keseka)] Until we come on a roundtable and talk it over. We have our principles, the fundamental principles which must be fulfilled.

[White] In fact, have you already been in some kind of contact with the new government?

[(Keseka)] Yes, yes, of course.

[White] How have you been speaking to them?

[(Keseka)] By telephone.

[White] Who have you spoken to?

[(Keseka)] Well, we have spoken to (?Bazilio) Okello, we have spoken to Tito.

[White] So, what is the problem? Why can't you all get together and have a meeting?

[(Keseka)] Well, that is what we are now looking after and we are going to do that. We are going to do that.

[White] You will have a meeting definitely?

[(Keseka)] Oh, yes.

[White] And how hopeful are you that you might be able to sort something out?

[(Keseka)] Well, I think we will get along together very quickly, and very well too.

[White] Could I ask you what you instructions are to ordinary rank-and-file soldiers in your movement at this moment?

[(Keseka)] My instructions?

[White] Yes. What are you telling them to do? Stop fighting, carry on fighting? What you are telling them to do?

[(Keseka)] No, no. We are telling them not to fight right now. After all they don't have anybody to fight and the population has been waiting for us to come in, but we must have these peace talks before we go ahead.

[White] Where are the majority of your men now?

[(Keseka)] They are inside.

[White] Yes, but whereabouts inside? Are they surrounding Kampala or in the west, or where are they?

[(Keseka)] Well, some are in (Ruweru Triangle), some in Fort Portal, but some are moving toward Kampala.

[White] I mean, if you don't get what you want, will you order your men to march on Kampala?

[(Keseka)] Well, if the talks fail, it is not a matter of ordering our people to come to Kampala, but there must be some peace talks which are quite essential before we cease fire.

[White] Do you think you have the military capacity to take Kampala now?

[(Keseka)] Oh, yes we have it. We have it. We have it. [End recording]

Soldiers Attack Italian Mission in Kampala

AU301544 Rome ANSA in English 1539 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] (ANSA) Piacenza (northern Italy), July 30 — An Italian Catholic mission in Kampala was attacked by soldiers Saturday immediately following upon a military coup which toppled Ugandan President Milton Obote, it was announced here today by the

Institute for Cooperation and Development headquartered in that African nation.

The soldiers burst into the mission shooting wildly and wounded Mario Fulan slightly in the leg. One of them roughly slapped Don Vittorio Pastori who is in charge of the Kampala mission.

The soldiers ransacked the place, making off with 600 tons of food sent from Italy to be distributed to Ugandan villages. They also seized the personal effects of the 19 Italians connected to the mission, and did over 400,000 dollars worth of damage.

The Italians have decided to return to Italy as soon as the international airport in Kampala is reopened.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Trial of Former Minister Begins 30 July

AB302222 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Bangui, 30 Jul (AFP) — The trial of Francois Gueret, former high commissioner (minister) in charge of state enterprises and parastatals, opened on Tuesday morning at the special court of the republic in Bangui, it was learned in the CAR capital.

(In Paris, a communique issued by the Movement for Democracy and Independence, MDI, an opposition movement founded in 1981 by Mr Gueret, announced the arrest in Bangui on Tuesday of Mrs Marie-Olive Gueret, wife of the former minister).

(The communique also states that the Central African authorities "are getting ready" to arrest all members of the MDI leadership, and denounced the "arbitrary" and "political" nature of Mr Gueret's detention, and called for his "immediate and unconditional" release).

Arrested on 13 February 1985, Mr Gueret was first accused of "hampering the smooth running of the administration" and "inciting public disorder" and then "refusal to wear military uniform as a high commissioner," but the court ruled at the end of last March that he had no case to answer.

RWANDA

Foreign Ministry Statement on Uganda Coup

EA301941 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The president of the republic, General [as heard] Habyarimana, chaired a short meeting of the Council of Ministers at Urugwiro today. The cabinet heard the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation's report on the political events that took place in Uganda on Saturday.

Following the cabinet meeting, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, issued a press communique. Here is the full text, which reads as follows:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation wishes to underline the fundamental importance the Republic of Rwanda attaches to the principles contained in the UN and OAU Charters. Concerning one of those principles, the Republic of Rwanda particularly takes as [word indistinct] not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. Reiterating this position, which constitutes the Rwandan Government's consistent view, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation would like at the same time to stress that the Republic of Rwanda gives high priority to the peace, stability, and prosperity of its partners. Among these, neighbouring countries have a special place.

Following this line, the Rwandan Government hopes that the changes that occurred in Uganda will bring about a climate of peace and tranquillity in which the brotherly people of Uganda can consolidate their unity and face in the same spirit the challenges that hinder the promotion of development. [Word indistinct] of the [word indistinct] principles of which the solgan is unity, peace, and development [words indistinct] implementation of those principles, the Rwandan Government expresses the wish that all people live in peace and unity, the prerequisite for development. Toward fraternal neighboring countries [words indistinct] of the commitment solemnly adhered to by the Rwandan Government: to work tirelessly toward the continuous and harmonious strengthening of friendly relations of cooperation established in the framework of the policy of goodneighborliness, which constitutes an essential and indispensable factor in the contribution of each country to the consolidation of African unity.

In line with this policy of goodneighborliness and of strict respect for the principle of noninterference in the affairs regarding the sovereignty of another state, the Rwandan Government wishes to reaffirm that Uganda will continue to receive all (?necessary) collaboration from the Republic of Rwanda so that the two neighboring countries may live in a perfect symbiosis so as to promote in mutual confidence and in a spirit of effective complementarity and active solidarity the respective interests of the two brotherly peoples.

Confirming its readiness for fruitful cooperation and renewing its commitment to a sound and sincere policy of goodneighborliness, the Rwandan Government wishes the new Ugandan leader great success in the realization of objectives which, in response to the aspirations of the brotherly people of Uganda, aim at putting their country on the path of peace, security, unity, and stability, as well as preserving their credibility at the international level and ensuring them the necessary assets in face of the demands and imperatives of development.

ZAIRE

Talks on Nonaligned Movement Held With India

AB301932 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1550 GMT Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Jul (AZAP) — India and Zaire have just had consultations described as fruitful on issues connected with the Nonaligned Movement and the date for the next meeting of the movement's ministers, scheduled for September 1985 in Luanda, Angola, stated Prem Shunkeri, political secretary at the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on his departure from Kinshasa to Nairobi.

Mr Prem, who expressed satisfaction with his contacts in Kinshasa, stated that Zaire plays an important role within the Nonaligned Movement and should be consulted each time it becomes necessary to do so.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Regional Broadcasting Group Meets in Accra

AB291530 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] A 5-day meeting of the West Africa group of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association began in Accra today. The delegates will discuss regional cooperation; television developments; PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY; exchange of technical information; and agricultural, rural, and educational broadcasting. The meeting is being hosted by the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] as part of activities marking its golden jubilee.

Opening the meeting at the British Council hall, the under secretary for information, Mr Koffi Quarchie, stressed the need for each African country to develop her own policies and systems of communication, free from outside interference. Mr Quarchie observed that one major problems confronting developing countries in the field of mass communication is the domination of the communications environment by foreign-produced media content introducing values which tend to distort the nature of their goals. He added that public service broadcasting, which the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association is committed to, should not serve interests and cultures alien and irrelevant to the needs of the the society. Mr Quarchie therefore appealed to the delegates to find out whether the operators of broadcasting have not run counter to the objectives of development and the education of the people. He said that content of broadcasting depends on the social policies which it serves.

The secretary general of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association, Mr (Alver Clark), observed that a public broadcasting corporation cannot exist in a vacuum. It must exist to serve the people in the best way it can. He observed that despite several trials and tribulations that GBC has experienced, it has survived to serve the people for the past 50 years. He said 50 years of a broadcasting station is no mean achievement and GBC must be proud of it. The director general of the GBC, Mr Fifi Hesse, who was chairman for the opening ceremony, urged the participants to take active part in GBC's golden jubilee celebrations. He stressed that GBC is a public service organization and is determined to continue to serve the people. The meeting is being attended by Ghana, Gambia, and Nigeria, with observers from the British Broadcasting Corporation. A delegation from Sierra Leone is still expected in Accra.

BURKINA FASO

Development Agreements Signed With France

AB302235 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Press communique" issued in Ouagadougou on 30 July following the signing of three appropriation agreements between the Government of Burkina Faso and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation — read by Comrade Victoire Kone, director of financial relations]

[Excerpts] On Tuesday, 30 July 1985, Comrade Justin Damo Barro, minister of financial resources of Burkina Faso, and Francois Peyredieu du Charlat, director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of France, signed three appropriation agreements covering a total amount of 3.540 billion CFA francs, at concessional conditions. These three appropriations will be used to finance development programs: first, urban water supply projects in wards surrounding Ouagadougou, comprising particularly the building of water reservoirs, pumps, and distribution pipes to the 10 boreholes already constructed; the construction, equipping, and connection of 10 wells of (?various) diameters to the main water processing plant; and the construction of 50 boreholes in urban areas equipped with hand pumps.

It will also be used to intensify cereal production through better use of fertilizers with the following elements: the importation of fertilizers with government subsidy; inputs aimed at improving the production of cereals; the production and marketing of the natural phosphate of (Kodjari); and the strengthening of the extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Amnesty International Reports Torture in Prisons

AB301240 Paris AFP in French 1131 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, 30 Jul (AFP) — Seven persons are said to have been brutally tortured in Ouagadougou recently and at least one of them, Warrant Officer Hamidou Zeba, is said to have died, according to a communique of the humanitarian organization, Amnesty International, released in Paris on Tuesday.

A former mathematics teacher, Koutou Djeba, and an inspector of the posts and telecommunications authority, Theophile Some, are said to be seriously ill and perhaps dead as a result of the torture, added Amnesty, which also gave the names of four gendarmes said to have been brutally tortured.

According to the communique, the victims are being or had been detained at the country's detective police headquarters in Ouagadougou where they "are said to be subjected to electrical shocks, sexual torture, lacerations, and serious burns." They are part of "at least 100" persons arrested after the two bomb attacks at the military camp in Gounghin near the Burkinabe capital on 22 and 31 May this year Amnesty added.

The humanitarian organization expressed concern about reports that the torture continues to be administered and that "at least 10 persons could be dead." It recalls that since the seizure of power by Captain Thomas Sankara on 4 August 1983, no case of systematic torture or death through torture had hitherto been reported.

GUINEA

Government Launches Campaign for National Unity

AB302140 Paris AFP in French 1334 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Conakry, 30 Jul (AFP) — The Guinean authorities yesterday launched a campaign to sensitize the masses on the theme of national unity and the need to overcome ethnic differences. This follows the 4 July abortive coup, it is learned today from reliable sources in Conakry.

During these information meetings which are organized in various provinces of the country, the members of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN), the ruling party, and the government pointed out the fact that the leader of the plotters, Colonel Diarra Traore, wanted to rehabilitate the memory of the late Sekou Toure.

According to the Guinean Government, the plotters wanted to read a communique over the national radio had the coup succeeded, saying that it was "necessary to give back to the father of African independence his distinguished place in the memory of [words indistinct]" on the one hand and on the other hand, the communique continues, to release the members of the family of the former dictator who did not have "any responsibility in the management of the national property."

According to the same communique, four people should have been released first: Andree Toure, the wife of the former president, Nounkoumba and Ramata Toure, his sisters, and Amara Toure, his elder brother. "However," the communique continues, "they should abstain from all activities which could disturb public order."

This campaign of sensitization, observers note, should last a week and could be followed by an important reshuffling within the ruling body, a move which has been expected in Guinea since the abortive coup of 4 July.

LIBERIA

Government Gives Full Recognition to SDAR

AB311102 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Monrovia, July 31 (AFP) — Liberia has given "full diplomatic recognition" to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) proclaimed by the Polisario Front fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, a Foreign Ministry statement said here. The statement, read on state television last night, said the decision was taken after "several years of assessment of the situation in the Western Sahara, and in reaffirmation of Liberia's unflinching support of the sacred right to self-determination of all peoples as enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations."

The ministry said the decision to recognize the SDAR would "in no way" affect Liberia's "cordial" relations with Morocco. It was hoped the move would contribute to a "peaceful resolution" to the western question.

Liberia is the 62nd country to recognise the SDAR, but only the first African one since the republic was given a seat in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) last November having won recognition by a majority of the OAU's 50 countries.

However, the OAU move caused Morocco to quit the pan-African body in protest, and Zaire also boycotted the last two OAU summits in sympathy.

Doe Outlines Plan for National Radio Station

AB301928 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has announced government's decision to establish a modern national radio which will reach every corner of Liberia and abroad. Addressing the opening session of the first county convention of the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDLP, in Voinjama yesterday, Dr Doe pointed out that in spite of the great need to keep all Liberians and foreign residents informed of the day-to-day developments in the nation, government has realized that most of the people residing outside of Monrovia area were not benefiting from programs aired on the national radio.

The Liberian leader said in order to alleviate this situation once and for all, employers and government services as well as public corporations and the private sector will contribute 50 percent of their August salaries towards the project, while citizens and residents in rural areas are to make a contribution of $10 per hut towards the project.

With respect to the payment of $10 per hut for those in rural areas, Dr Doe recalled that the defunt PRC [People's Redemption Council] had abolished the tax because of the hardship imposed on the people and explained that the abolition was not intended to isolate them from participating in the development of the nation. Dr Doe said in view of the importance government attaches to the establishment of this modern national radio broadcasting service, it was very important that those in the rural areas involve themselves in this particular development project that will benefit all of us and those residing within our borders and beyond.

The Liberian leader said in taking this action, government was mindful of the fact that for most Liberians this would mean a real sacrifice. He added that government was equally convinced that this action would serve the long-term interest of all Liberians and foreign residents. He reminded Liberians that the task of developing Liberia could only be done by Liberians themselves and called on everyone to support this national undertaking so that we can develop our national radio to a stage of national pride. Dr Doe further said government will also welcome contributions and assistance from our partners in progress and all those who feel that the establishment of the modern radio station is a (?worthy cause).

General Kollie Requests Army Retirement

AB301915 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The deputy vice head of state, Brigadier General Abraham D. Kollie, has requested government to urgently retire him from active services of the Armed Forces of Liberia. In a letter dated July 26 and addressed to the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, Gen Kollie said his request was in compliance with CIC Doe's order last week that members of the Interim National Assembly with military ranks who intend to seek political offices resign from the army before doing so. Gen Kollie further told CIC Doe that as one of the government officials who hold a high military rank and was intending to contest one of the senatorial seats (?in) Loffa County, he was in full support of the (?mandate). Gen Kollie then hoped that his request for retirement from the army will be granted to enable him to continue serving the Liberian nation and people in the legislature in the Second Republic.

NIGERIA

Military Cooperation With Brazil Discussed

AB301645 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Nigeria and Brazil are examining ways of establishing joint military cooperation between them. When operational, it will provide the framework for the development of a wide range of activities between the armed forces of both countries.

The proposal was disclosed today in Lagos when the minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, received the chief of staff of the Brazilian Armed Forces, Admiral J.M. do Amaral Oliveira, in his office. Gen Bali called for a machinery to work out the terms of the cooperation to (?reflect) realities.

Adm do Amaral Oliveira said he was of the view that mutually beneficial agreements between both countries will go a long way to strengthen the existing cordial relations.

Nigeria and Brazil signed a protocol of understanding on military cooperation in 1983.

ANGOLA

French Minister Arrives With Mitterrand Message

MB310632 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for cooperation and development, said yesterday on his arrival in Luanda that his country considers the strengthening of cooperation with states directly affected by the policies of the apartheid regime in South Africa important. Christian Nucci, who will deliver a personal message from President Francois Mitterrand, is particularly interested in strengthing the ties existing between his country and Angola.

His working schedule will include meetings with Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning; Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, external relations minister; and Paulo Teixeira Jorge, secretary of the Angolan People's Assembly. Christian Nucci will also meet EEC ambassadors accredited in Luanda and present a donation to SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

UNITA Reports on July Military Operations

18-25 July Actions

PA311232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1032 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Lisbon, 31 Jul (EFE) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) guerrilla group reported in Lisbon today that on 27 July its forces occupied the town of Vila Samba-Caju, which is located approximately 250 km east of Luanda in the Cuanza Norte Province.

In a communique, UNITA claimed that 47 government soldiers were captured, 63 weapons were recovered, and 11 vehicles were destroyed during the attack.

In addition, during the period from 18-25 July, the UNITA forces attacked the re-education camp for political prisoners in Conde, in the Cuanza Sur Province, releasing 600 people.

The communique added that the 2d Battalion of the regular Army's 18th Brigade, which once operated between Luau and Lumege in eastern Moxico Province, defected and joined the rebel forces.

During the same period, the government forces sustained 112 dead, including 10 Cubans, while UNITA only admitted suffering 11 death, 27 wounded, and 3 missing, according to the communique.

Further on Capture of Village

AB301450 Paris AFP in French 1148 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Lisbon, 30 Jul (AFP) — The guerrilla fighters of UNITA (armed opposition to the Luanda regime) last Saturday captured the village of Samba-Caju, in Kuanza Norte Province, east of Luanda (northern Angola), the movement announced in Lisbon on Tuesday.

According to a communique received by the AFP bureau in Lisbon, the guerrilla fighters killed 47 soldiers of the government's army and seized 63 weapons during the capture of the village, which is situated 75 km northeast of Ndalatando (ex-Vila Salazar), the capital of the province. UNITA also indicated that its troops found three religious (one Italian named Filidis Demnghide and one Angolan and one Portuguese nun) in the village. After being arrested by UNITA's fighters, the religious were authorized to remain in the village, the communique specifies.

3-15 July Actions

MB310948 (Clandestine) Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 31 Jul 85

[War communique issued by the UNITA chief of the General Staff in Jamba on 16 July]

[Text] From 3 to 15 July, UNITA armed forces launched several military operations, of which we mention the following:

In Zaire Province on 6 July, an enemy column was attacked on the (Mavala-Maxico) road. In Luanda Province on 6 July, a FAPLA column was annihilated 12 km from Dondo.

In Uige Province on 14 July, our forces attacked aFAPLA guarrison at Bengo, south of Cangola. We killed many enemy soldiers and destroyed war materiel. In Lunda Province on 15 July, our forces annihilated a joint FAPLA-Cuban column which was traveling from Malanje to Saurimo on the Xinge-Cacolo road.

In Huila Province on 12 July, our clandestine cells in Lubango city placed a bomb near a military installation used by the Cubans near the airport. The explosion destroyed the installation and an arms depot full of war materiel of Soviet origin. Two Cuban soldiers died in the explosion.

In Benguela Province on 15 July, our forces, in combined operations, simultaneously attacked enemy positions at Monte Belo and Bocoio.

During this period, UNITA forces killed 95 FAPLA soldiers and 5 Cubans and captured 6 FAPLA soldiers. We seized 113 assorted weapons and 35,700 rounds of ammunition and we destroyed 15 vehicles and 3 armored cars. We released 6,550 civilians. UNITA during the same period suffered 7 dead and 11 injured. Three weapons were lost.

Kwacha Africa! Kwacha Angola! Kwacha UNITA! United we shall win!

UNITA's central base in Jamba, 16 July 1985, year of the total mobilization against the Cubans and for the defense of the country's territorial integrity.

[Signed] Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Vinama Chendovava, UNITA's chief of general staff

LESOTHO

General Elections Scheduled for 17-18 Sep

MB311329 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1304 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Announcement by Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan; place not given -- live]

[Text] My countrymen, it is my privilege and pleasure in my dual capacity as prime minister and minister of constitutional affairs to inform the entire Basotho nation as follows: Firstly, his majesty has appointed and thereby commands that the general election in Lesotho of members of the National Assembly be held on September 17 and 18, 1985. Secondly, for the considered reason of security and orderliness, which are paramount in this important event, his majesty has found it fit and proper that in appointing the 2 days I have mentioned, the country, as delimited into 60 constituencies, will split up for purposes of polling in those 2 days.

The chief electoral officer will this evening announce the arrangement as ordered by his majesty. For the next few days, the nation is urged to stay tuned to Radio Lesotho and be prepared for further important announcements regarding the days for a nomination court for candidates and appoitemnts of returning officers. In the meantime, administrative arrangement for the election are progressing satisfactorily. I thank you. Peace, rain and abandance.

Commentary Views Use of Sanctions Against RSA

MB310756 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The pressures are building. The international anger over events in South Africa is deepening. The demands for action designed to create changes in South Africa are becoming more stringent and so are the predictable responses of South Africa. These are times for statesmanship and wisdom. Prudence dictates the premise on which change can be effected. Foresight, reason, and enlightenment call for attitudes of mind that seek accommodation rather than confrontation.

It should be obvious to everyone, and especially the advocates of disinvestment, that there is bound to be a lot of human suffering as measures under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter are applied against South Africa. It is true that human suffering has assumed intolerable dimensions and scales in South Africa. The figures about the loss of life and the numbers of detainees are an eloquent expression of the tragedy that faces South Africa.

There have been indications that those in authority and power in the Republic of South Africa are developing perceptions and perspectives for an environment in which everyone in that country can enjoy the fullest measure of basic human rights. In these circumstances, recognition has to be given to the fact that time is not a cheap commodity, and that in fact change should have been implemented a long time ago for the common humanity of all men, women, and children in South Africa. No one can with any pretense to rationality defend the prevailing situation affecting the majority of the people of South Africa. The demands of that majority are legitimate. They also carry the validity of reason and common sense.

But, the essential fact that has to be accepted is that the solution to social injustice in the RSA is the primary responsibility of the people of South Africa themselves. Programs of sanctions have proved to be elusive in achieving the goals that have been identified. If sanctions are imposed on South Africa, they could bear the hallmark not of punitive reactions, but of a helpful mentality to assist in solving the problems of the region. Last week, the question was posed about the obligations of the international community to innocent parties such as Lesotho, which will be vulnerable to economic losses should the UN Security Council invoke economic sanctions against South Africa. It should be made clear that his majesty's govervenment is not an apologist for apartheid. On the contrary, Lesotho sides with every effort to help the people of South Africa to help themselves. Lesotho has a responsibility in the region. It also suffers from limits to that responsibility. The nation should not be a victim over developments on which it has no control. The prime minister took initiatives in the past to assist South Africa to solve its problems and to set a stage for averting the measures that are being called for.

It is time that South Africa listened to the advice of Dr Leabua Jonathan and followed a path of compassion, reason, and humanity in the best interests of all the people of southern Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Hails French Sanctions, Cooperation

MB301238 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has praised the Government of France for its decision to cancel further investments in South Africa as a protest against the state of emergency in that country. The Mozambican leader was speaking to reporters yesterday in Maputo after receiving the French minister of cooperation and development, Christian Nucci.

President Machel said the position taken by France is welcomed by all humanity and should be taken by people who defend the right of everyone can live freely. He described the apartheid system as the most backward form in the whole world, adding that racial discrimination is primitive. President Machel said personal sentiments do not count when hundreds of people are killed or jailed in South Africa. This situation, he stressed, is tantamount to the destruction of the most fundamental human rights.

In relation to the Nkomati Accord on nonaggression and good neighborliness signed with South Africa in March 198, President Machel said Mozambique continues to fulfill the agreement. He said the Mozambican Government has never accused Pretoria of violating the accord but that South African ministers themselves have said that support to the MNR terrorist was still being given from South Africa by certain individuals and organizations.

President Machel also revealed that several mercenaries have been captured inside Mozambique while operating with MNR terrorists. He did not disclose the details, saying only that matter was of a sensitive security nature. President Machel praised France for its cooperation with Mozambique and added that the French Government does not support terrorism in Mozambique.

The French minister of cooperation and development, Christian Nucci, arrived in the Mozambican capital yesterday at the head of his country's delegation to the session of the Mozambique-France joint cooperation commission. At the opening ceremony, both sides expressed the will to develop projects which would accelerate Mozambique's economic rehabilitation within the shortest possible time. The Mozambican side was led by finance minister, Rui Baltazar, who noted France's involvement in national and regional development schemes. The joint commission is expected to finish its meeting tomorrow after reviewing the level of bilateral relations between Maputo and Paris. The two countries cooperate in numerous fields including agriculture, telecommunications, and energy.

Mr Nucci left Maputo this morning on his way to Angola and part of the French delegation has remained in Maputo to conclude the joint commission's session.

SOUTH AFRICA

Envoy to U.S. Recalled for Consultations

MB301816 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1815 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 30, SAPA — South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Mr Herbert Beukes, has been recalled to South Africa for consultation with the government, according to a foreign affairs spokesman.

The spokesman would not elaborate on the decision but said in a brief statement: "A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirms that the South African ambassador to the United States, Mr Herbert Beukes, has been requested to return to South Africa for consultation with the minister."

Mr Beukes, who took over the post of ambassador more than two months ago, has still to present his credentials to the U.S. Government.

Diplomatic sources said that the delay had been caused by the Reagan administration's decision on its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa.

The U.S. Government recalled its ambassador to SA, Mr Herman Nickel, in June, shortly after the South African Defence Force raid on Gaborone and the capture of a South African soldier in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

Further on Possible Expulsion of Foreign Workers

Foreign Minister Comments

MB301917 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1908 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 30, SAPA — The Security Council of the United Nations would have to accept responsibility for any detrimental consequences affecting South Africa's neighbours if sanctions were implemented against South Africa, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha said today.

Mr Botha was reacting to press inquiries about the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that South Africa would consider repatriating foreign black workers if the Security Council called for voluntary sanctions against South Africa.

In his statement, the foreign minister said the state president's announcement was not a deviation from South Africa's policy of being prepared to cooperate with all its neighbours on economic and other levels.

"The South African Government is not only still ready to continue cooperating on all levels, but is also ready to extend them."

Mr Botha said the countries of southern Africa should solve their own problems without the interference of other countries

"It must be obvious from the state president's announcement that he was merely emphasising the unavoidable and logical consequences that would have to follow the present illegal action of the Security Council," Mr Botha said.

He said the countries that used South African harbours would particularly be affected.

If sanctions were imposed, Mr Botha said, South Africa would also be unaable to lend financial and other aid to Africa.

"Such sanctions must of necessity have a negative effect on South Africa's ability to cooperate on other important levels with African countries.

"The South African Government has no desire to seek revenge," Mr Botha said.

"It is the Security Council of the UN that will have to accept the responsibility for any detrimental consequences that arise for South Africa's neighbouring countries from its decision," Mr Botha said.

PFP, Industry React

MB301155 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex (Boraine), says the state president's threat to send 1 and 1/2 million foreign workers out of the country will have profound and serious consequences if it is carried out. Dr (Boraine) said in a statement released in Cape Town that President Botha's tough stance should be a warning to those who believe that sanctions against South Africa would lead to far-reaching reforms within the country. He said moves such as sanctions only serve to harden attitudes with the major victims being black workers, whether in South Africa or in neighboring countries.

Dr (Boraine) said it was disappointing that Mr Botha's response to growing pressure had not been more statesmanlike. A statement of intention to do away with apartheid would have led to increased investment which would have benefited all the peoples of southern Africa.

In Johannesburg a spokesman for the Chamber of Mines has pointed out that foreign workers on the gold mines represent 40 percent of the workforce. He said that nearly 200,000 foreign blacks from Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique, and Malawi were employed by South African gold and coal mines.

A spokesman for the building industry's federation said the move would not make much difference to the industry as almost all employees were from South Africa and the national and independent states.

An official of the steel and engineering industries' federation said that as far as could be established there were very limited numbers of foreign workers in the metal industries.

Nel: Call for Sanctions Result of Misperception

MB310829 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0819 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 31, SAPA — The ability of South Africa's opponents to implement sanctions and other punitive measures would depend on the survival of lies and false perceptions about South Africa, the deputy foreign minister, Mr Louis Nel, said today.

In an address to the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in Pretoria, Mr Nel said he had recently returned from a tour of Europe and had concluded that "the assault against South Africa is basically emotional."

He said: "This emotion, its particular intensity and the actions which come from it, relies on a totally false perception of the real situation in South Africa.

"The ability of our opponents and enemies to continue these sanction actions and other actions against South Africa rests on the survival of lies and false perceptions."

Mr Nel said it was falsely perceived that unrest in the country was solely aimed against the white authorities, and that apartheid was the cause of the unrest and the deaths of numerous blacks.

"The actions of black criminal elements against blacks, the fact that it is blacks who are being assaulted and murdered, that it is the houses of blacks which are burnt down and their cars destroyed, are often ignored or just referred to in passing," Mr Nel said.

It was also thought that the African National Congress was a "freedom movement" and that radical blacks, most of them still in jail, were the only representatives of the black people, Mr Nel said.

"The opinions of moderate black leaders receive little publicity, and when they do get publicity it is usually when they criticise the government," he said.

Mr Nel said it was also perceived that blacks in South Africa had no rights, and that the government had no intention of implementing real change in the ocuntry.

"It is correct to say that black people do not have representation in the central government," Mr Nel said. "But it is false to say, as is often the case, that blacks have no rights."

Mr Nel said the 6.7 million blacks living in the self-governing homelands had their own sophisticated government structures, and that black local authorities had recently been given extensive powers.

South Africa was also seen as "the destabilising factor" in the subcontinent, Mr Nel said.

"However, the uncontestable reality is that South Africa is the most stabilising factor in southern Africa."

Mr Nel referred to the role South Africa played in the export and import of goods from its neighbouring countries, and the provision of electricity, food and minerals.

The imposition of sanctions and other measures against South Africa would particularly affect the black people in southern Africa, Mr Nel said.

"The international community must realise that its prejudices and hate against South Africa will cause the suffering of millions of innocent people."

Commentary Views Costs of Sanctions, Pressure

MB310708 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The ordering of a government survey to determine the precise numbers and whereabouts of foreign black workers is a measure of the pass to which the country's foreign relations have come. The deterioration has reached a point at which hard choices are having to be made. It is ironic that the further hostile governments go in campaigning for action against South Africa, the closer they come to having to face the implications to which they have so far turned a blind eye.

That sanctions might necessitate the expulsion of foreign blacks in order to protect available jobs for local people is one of the many aspects of the campaign that those governments have preferred to ignore up to now. Sooner or later they will have to decide just what and who they are prepared to sacrifice in their efforts and to justify their decision publicly. They will have to prepare to account for the consequences not only to all groups in South Africa but to the southern African region, all of which will be affected.

For South Africa the alternatives are no less austere. Western governments find themselves being driven towards taking punitive action by the disparity between perceived progress in negotiating political conflict in this country on one hand and the timetables they and impatient black political movements inside the country set for reform. The action they take will harm the whole southern African region, and blacks more than others, but there is no disputing that all will suffer. Depending on how far the action is taken, the damage could be very considerable.

That the price the country might have to pay in its international dealings is one side of the issue. The possibility of its materializing can be eliminated by lifting the state of emergency, removing the police presence from the unrest-ridden black urban areas, and giving in to the demands of those leaders in the black areas who have not been affected by the campaign of intimidation waged against moderates.

The other side is the price the country would have to pay by doing so. South Africans have seen in recent months that the threat to make at least the black areas of the country ungovernable meant just that. Elected councillors, policemen, administrative officials, ordinary workers engaged in providing essential services, and anyone related to or even friendly with them have been hounded out. People have been attacked, viciously beaten, and murdered. Homes have been plundered and burnt down. Community leaders whose views on political questions and the resolution of differences differ from those of the radicals no longer dare speak their minds in public.

The onslaught is against the democratic reform process itself and allowing it to continue would amount to abetting the destruction of the democratic ideal in South Africa.

Indeed, faced with the contradictory demands of surrendering to international pressures and suppressing internal revolutionary activity, the choice before South Africa is an illusory one. But if South Africa has in fact no choice, its internal order and peaceful reform must be the primary concern of the state. The need is all the greater for distinguishing clearly between the kinds of foreign pressure that have been mounted against it. Where, as in the case most markedly with the American Administration, the pressure is based on an insistence that South Africa must show progress in achieving its self-declared reform goals, it cannot simply be dismissed as a necessary price to be paid.

It is most especially when a country has to choose between alternatives that are both undesirable that it must be quite clear about the nature of the difficulties in which it finds itself.

Le Grange Says Funeral Attendance To Be Limited

MB302026 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2019 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, July 30, SAPA — The number of people attending funerals is to be limited, says the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

He announced this this afternoon in Port Elizabeth after a day of meetings with community leaders and politicians.

Mr le Grange's visit to the city came after an appeal to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, by the mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr Ivan Krige, earlier this month for a commission of inquiry to investigate unrest in the region.

Mr Botha told Mr Krige that since the problem was urgent a commission of inquiry was inappropriate as the matter needed urgent attention.

After having met civic leaders from the Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Uitenhage and Despatch and a delegation from the Progressive Federal Party in the City Hall today, Mr le Grange said funerals would not be political gatherings in future and the number of people attending them would be limited.

He expected regulations to be promulgated within the next few days.

SACC Protests Restrictions

MB311037 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1029 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 31, SAPA — The South African Council of Churches [SACC] today expressed its "deep concern" about the measures the government intends imposing on funerals in the black community and appealed to the government to review its decision.

"A funeral is first and foremost a religious ceremony which the church has a duty to perform even if it has political implications," said a statement issued to SAPA by Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC.

"In African tradition, funerals are occasions where the whole community freely participates in the expression of its sorrow and sympathy with the bereaved. Any restriction on such expression will be viewed with deep displeasure."

Many recent unrest-related deaths were not "normal," Dr Naude said.

"They (the deaths) are political and are seen as such by the black community."

Dr Naude added funerals had become for blacks one of the "last remaining channels" for expression of political dissent or protest as practically all other areas of expression had been closed.

"If these (funerals) are now increasingly being controlled or curtailed, black... anger will increase and we fear that a situation may arise where the community, in their frustration, will eventually defy such restrictions — thereby causing more conflict and clashes," Dr Naude's statement said.

"We urgently call upon the government to review its decision and to address itself to the root cause of the issue reflected through funerals — namely, the speedy and total abolition of apartheid."

Boesak Criticizes Decision

MB311406 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1402 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 31, SAPA — The decision by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to limit the number of people at funerals would cause only more confrontation, Dr Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said today.

"The world must know that if the order causes more bloodshed, the government is responsible," he told a congregation of about 600 people in St George's Cathedral in Cape Town.

Since time immemorial funerals, especially for black people, were a time when not only the family but the entire community came together to grieve and share their burdens, he said.

Increasingly, they had become occasions when people could express their political feelings about the government.

He said Mr le Grange was forcing them to challenge "the awesome might of the military government."

The people viewed the action in a "very serious light," finding it "grossly insensitive and wholly irresponsible."

But the government had no defence, he added, "against our cause and our unshakeable determination."

The service was called by the Western Province Council of Churches [WPCC] to "show solidarity with the just plight of the people in this land who suffer every day — not in the struggle of any particular group but to the whole community", said the Rev Courtney Simpson, vice chairman of the WPCC.

Dr Boesak appealed to students to use their energies wisely and not engage in confrontation for confrontation's sake.

"We shoud not seek to fight (the authorities) at levels at which they are past masters — violence, killing and intimidation — but in areas where our strength is secure and where we can be sure of victory," he said.

After the service, dozens of people led by Dr Boesak streamed through central Cape Town to the station and got onto a train.

About 150 people formed a circle outside the cathederal and chanted "Boesak...Boesak" and "Tambo...Tambo".

Two police vans were parked outside the cathederal after the service.

Buthelezi Says Violence Escalating in Country

MB301508 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1506 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 30, SAPA — Violence in South Africa is on the increase, and will continue until blacks and whites are reconciled with each other, the chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said in a memorandum today.

Chief Buthelezi, writing to the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said: "Violence is spiralling upwards, and in the current spiralling violence we are witnessing evil faces of violence which were somewhat hidden before."

He said there had been previous upsurges of violence, but he did not believe that the current upswing in violence would be the last.

"Violence will continue escalating until blacks and whites are reconciled one to the other, and blacks and blacks are reconciled to each other about black/white relationships in South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said this reconciliation would only take place within a political framework which moved the country steadily towards becoming a just society.

COSAS Demands End to State of Emergency

MB302315 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2314 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 31, SAPA — The Congress of South African Students (COSAS) in the western Cape has demanded an end to the state of emergency and the release of all detainees.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, COSAS, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, condemned the "brutal killing" of Sithewbele Nathiso, 18, — who was shot during unrest earlier this week — and the police baton charge on students at the Spine Senior Secondary School in Mitchells Plain on Friday.

It said the "brutal behaviour" of the state was a clear indication of the government's incapability to solve the crisis facing it.

COSAS viewed the state of emergency as an attempt by the government to "destroy the pepole's organisations and crush the legitimate resistance of the people".

The present school boycott in Cape Town was a direct result of students rejection of the state of emergency, the statement said.

"We say to the Nationalist Party that any attempt to declare war on the people will be met by the strongest resistance," COSAS said.

Further Reportage on Arrests, Demonstrations

Arson at Soweto School

MB301317 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Police report three incidents of unrest this morning. A Soweto school was damaged by arsonists, and four people were arrested in Graaff-Reinet following a stoning incident. In Bethal, a policeman dispersed a crowd that had damaged his home.

AFP Photographer Detained

AB301850 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 30 (AFP) — A photographer for AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Gideon Mendel, has been detained under South Africa's Internal Security Act and is to be charged with taking photographs of a military installation here, police said today.

Mr Mendel, 25, was arrested by the South African Army outside the Witwatersrand Military Command in central Johannesburg, where he said he had been photographing a soldier standing guard. He was held at Army Headquarters for an hour before being transferred to the city's central police station. Mr Mendel, a South African, is to be held for at least 48 hours until charges are filed against him under the country's Defence Act, a police spokesman said.

However, he added that it could take up to 14 days for the charges to be brought and it was not possible to say when Mr Mendel would be released. The charge against Mr Mendel carries a maximum sentence of the equivalent of 100 U.S. dollars fine or six months imprisonment.

At the time of his arrest, Mr Mendel was working on an assignment on how white South Africans are adapting to the recently-imposed state of emergency and had been photographing aspects of white life in Johannesburg.

Arrests Reach 1,286

MB310706 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0703 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 31, SAPA — Following is unrest situation report for the period 8 pm yesterday to 8 am today issued to SAPA by the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria:

"The total of arrests under the emergency regulations is 1,286 and 13 people have been released.

"The following incidents occurred overnight:

"In Langa, hooligans stoned police and private vehicles. Police dispersed the mobs with tear smoke and rubber bullets. Five black males were arrested.

"In townships near Port Elizabeth, motor car wrecks and buring tyres were used to barricade a road, SAP and SADF vehicles were stoned and an electrical sub-station was extensively damaged by arsonists. Three black males were arrested for stone-throwing.

"At Stutterheim, two private vehicles were damaged by arsonists and shops were stoned. Police dispersed the mobs and arrested a black woman.

"At Cathcart, a stonethrowing mob attacked a policeman's house. They were repulsed with shotgun fire and a black youth was seriously injured. A councillor's house was extensively damaged by arsonists. In a further incident, a councillor's house was attacked by stonethrowers. Police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire. One black male was fatally wounded.

"According to information received from the areas affected by the emergency regulations, these measures have been well received by the majority of resident of all race groups.

"In some cases, members of the public have openly expressed appreciation for the regulations and the accompanying police action taken to end lawlessness as soon as possible.

"The general opinion seems to be that firm steps to put a stop to the unrest were overdue.

"Even in areas where there was no open expression of feeling, no objection or oposition to the measures was evident and cooperation with the security forces by law-abiding citizens, obviously the vast majority, was most encouraging."

31 Jul Police Report

MB311200 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1153 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 31, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report for the period 8 am to noon today, issued by the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria:

At Pearston a black man was arrested for intimidation which took place at a school.

In the eastern Transvaal, a school office was damaged by a fire and a policeman's house was petrol-bombed. The policeman dispersed the attackers with pistol fire. No injuries were reported.

At Daveyton on the East Rand a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In Soweto (Jhb) a black man sustained minor injuries when his delivery vehicle was stoned. A private home and an SAP vehicle were stoned. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke and rubber bullets. No injuries were reported.

At Kwazakele a police vehicle was stoned. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke and rubber bullets. No injuries were reported. At Kwazakele a police vehicle was stoned. Police dispersed their attackers with rubber bullets. A black man was wounded and arrested.

Natal Students Protest

MB311239 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1236 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Durban, July 31, SAPA — More than 200 placard-carrying Natal medical school students today burned an effigy of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on the school's front lawn in Umbilo Road.

In their second protest this week, they also burned a painting of the U.S. flag, while city policemen looked on. SAP men sat in their cars nearby.

Tension rose when an officer approached the effigy with a fire extinguisher, drawing claps and jeers when it failed to work. Some students threw stones at the policemen, but dispersed after the effigy had burned out.

Violence Flares in Langa

MB311244 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1243 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 31, SAPA — Peninsula townships were sealed off this morning by traffic police after violence flared in Langa for the second day in a row. A car was attacked and set alight in Washington Avenue at about 11 am and police moved in to patrol the area.

Umtata: U.S., UK Investors Dumping Gold Shares

MB301218 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] American investors have resumed their dumping of South African gold shares. Dealers on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange have reported that a cautious rally has been thrown into reverse by President Botha's refusal to meet urgently with Nobel Peace laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu. U.S. investors are said to be dumping major gold shares on a massive scale. Last week the market shed over 10 billion rand after Mr Botha's declaration of emergency rule in 36 magisterial districts. Both American and British investors are shedding their South African holdings and opting instead for Canadian or Australian gold. There was a rally yesterday but shares are flooding once more today.

ANC Says Emergency 'Admission of Defeat'

EA301626 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 29 Jul 85

[From the ANC program; station commentary: "Let Us Maintain the Momentum"]

[Text] Compatriots, it has now become evident to each and every patriot of our motherland that the declaration of state of emergency by the racist fanatics is a desperate act of banditry in an attempt to save the already decaying apartheid system. It is an attempt by the regime to prolong the lifespan of white dictatorship in our country and on the other hand it is a declaration of war against both the landless and voteless black majority of South Africa.

Fellow countrymen, we are at war. There is no more turning back. Ours is to engage the enemy and march forward to people's power. Botha can no longer rule in the same old way. The declaration of state of emergency is nothing else but an admission of defeat. It is some paper work by Pretoria generals to try and bolster white domination in our country. The racist regime though that the state of emergency will extinguish the flames of freedom engulfing the racist republic. Contrary to the white dictatorship's expectations, we have emerged more determined than ever before to uproot apartheid system from our country.

The killing of the policemen in New Brighton, the attack on enemy personnel in (Gatehome), the elimination of enemy agents and puppets in our communities are a clear indication that we are prepared to render Botha's state of emergency and apartheid system as a whole ineffective. A people whose desire is to be free will never be intimidated. No amount of [word indistinct] can stand in our (?way). The rule of the gun in our country will never save the Afrikaaner laager from sinking.

Compatriots, it is at this hour when the racist regime has become more vicious than ever before that we should realize that we are at war. The only way to defend ourselves against this untold terror unleashed by the Pretoria generals is to intensify our armed struggle. Fellow countrymen, we must to arm. We must be engaged in a war as a whole people. We must use every weapon we can lay our hands on. Our slogan must be: Every patriot a fighter, every fighter a patriot. Umkhonto we Sizwe must grow.

It must be written amongst us wherever we are — in the towns and countryside — we, the people, are Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Compatriots, the people's army is a people armed. It is a people in combat. It is the masses of the people saying in action: We will talk to the enemy in the language he understands. We will reply to the enemy's reactionary violence with revolutionary violence. Now is the time that we should turn each and every corner of our country into a battleground. We should take the battle up to the white areas. They must also feel that heat of flames of freedom engulfing our country. We must make them aware of the fact that the man they have elected, the man they have fully supported, P.W. Botha, is no longer in a position to provide them with the security he promised.

Compatriots, we must allow these whites who are behind the racist regime to continue business while our innocent and unarmed children in the streets of Soweto, (Kuguletu), (Mamilodi) and through the length and breadth of our country are massacred with such merciless brutality. [Sentence as heard] Whilst our children, our 5-year-olds, can no longer play peacefully in the streets of our community, we must turn these white areas into battlegrounds. Industries in these areas and throughout our country must be burnt down. We must refuse to work in arms producing industries like Armscor. The workers in the factories must sabotage the machines by introducing foreign elements into them or removing certain vital parts. We must also (?attack) [words indistinct] and continue to boycott commodities in the white areas, organize more strikes. This will cripple the apartheid economy that is fueling the racist regimes existence.

Compatriots, it is only through our heroic determination and supreme sacrifice that can bring the racist regime to its knees and our day of freedom nearer. It has also become more important that we should isolate apartheid institutions in order that we should not find ourselves trapped in the fire directed against the enemy.

Umkhonto we Sizwe, the people's army, is with us and it is the task of each and every patriot of our country to build more underground cells and strengthen those that are already existing. Let us organize ourselves into small mobile underground units and heighten our activities for the final blow against the apartheid monsters. The intensification of repression by the racist military dictators is nothing else but just a desperate growl of a cornered beast which knows that its end is near. It is a call to battle to engage the regime with arms in hands. The blood in our streets is yet another reminder that we are slaves in the land of our birth, that we are regarded as nothing else but living instruments of labor to produce more wealth for the white capitalists in the land of our forefathers. In united and mass action we must bring the regime of terror to its knees. Compatriots, we must to arms.

Ciskei Cuts Ties With Israeli Representatives

MB311148 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] The director general of information in the Ciskei, Mr (Wessel van Wyk), says the Ciskei has broken off relations with its two representatives in Israel, Mr (Joseph Schneider) and Mr (Nat Rosenbusser).

The move was made in conjuction with the statement issued yesterday by the Ciskeian head of state, President Lennox Sebe. In the statement, Dr Sebe said that in the interests of the Ciskei's image abroad, certain contracts were to be broken and new appointments made.